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Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1999

Criminal Justice Information Policy

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Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1999

A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

October 2000, NCJ 184793

**U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

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Director**

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Foreword

SEARCH conducted five previous surveys in this series for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, covering 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997. This year's report largely updates the information collected in previous years.

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act became operational November 30, 1998. This survey provides a summary of quantitative information at the end of 1999. The levels of coverage, completeness, accuracy, and accessibility of the State criminal history information systems directly affect the effectiveness and efficiency of the NICS.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics hopes that the information contained in this report will assist States as they continue to improve their systems and to remain vigilant in maintaining the goals they have already achieved.

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Glossary of terms

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS): An automated system for searching fingerprint files and transmitting fingerprint images. AFIS computer equipment can scan fingerprint impressions (or utilize electronically transmitted fingerprint images) and automatically extract and digitize ridge details and other identifying characteristics in sufficient detail to enable the computer's searching and matching components to distinguish a single fingerprint from thousands or even millions of fingerprints previously scanned and stored in digital form in the computer's memory. The process eliminates the manual searching of fingerprint files and increases the speed and accuracy of ten-print processing (arrest fingerprint cards and noncriminal justice applicant fingerprint cards). AFIS equipment also can be used to identify individuals from "latent" (crime scene) fingerprints, even fragmentary prints of single fingers in some cases. Digital fingerprint images generated by AFIS equipment can be transmitted electronically to remote sites, eliminating the necessity of mailing fingerprint cards and providing remote access to AFIS fingerprint files.

Central Repository: The database (or the agency housing the database) that maintains criminal history records on all State offenders. Records include fingerprint files and files containing identification segments and notations of arrests and dispositions. The central repository is generally responsible for State-level identification of arrestees, and commonly serves as the central control terminal for contact with FBI record systems. Inquiries from local agencies for a national record check (for criminal justice or firearm check purposes) are routed to the FBI via the central repository. Although usually housed in the Department of Public Safety, the central repository may be maintained in some States by the State Police or some other State agency.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) or Criminal History Record Information System: A record (or the system maintaining such records) that includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history. CHRI systems usually include information on juveniles if they are tried as adults in criminal courts.

Most, however, do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. All data in CHRI systems are usually backed by fingerprints of the record subjects to provide positive identification. State legislation varies concerning disclosure of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

Data Quality: The extent to which criminal history records are complete, accurate and timely. In addition, accessibility sometimes is considered a data quality factor. The key concern in data quality is the completeness of records and the extent to which records include dispositions as well as arrest and charge information. Other concerns include the timeliness of data reporting to State and Federal repositories, the timeliness of data entry by the repositories, the readability of criminal history records and the ability to have access to the records when necessary.

Felony or Serious Misdemeanor: The category of offenses for which fingerprints and criminal history information are accepted by the FBI and entered in the Bureau's files, including the III system. Serious misdemeanor is defined to exclude certain minor offenses, such as drunkenness or minor traffic offenses.

Interstate Identification Index (III): An "index-pointer" system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. Under III, the FBI maintains an identification index to persons arrested for felonies or serious misdemeanors under State or Federal law. The index includes identification information, (such as name, date of birth, race, and sex), FBI Numbers and State Identification Numbers (SID) from each State holding information about an individual. Search inquiries from criminal justice agencies nationwide are transmitted automatically via State telecommunications networks and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) telecommunications lines. Searches are made on the basis of name and other identifiers. The process is entirely automated and takes approximately five seconds to complete. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using the SID or FBI Number, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency. As of September 30, 2000, 41 States participate in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when the State originating the record is not a participant in III.

Participation requires that the State maintain an automated criminal history record system capable of interfacing with the III system and capable of responding automatically to all interstate and Federal/State record requests.

Juvenile Justice Records: Official records of juvenile justice adjudications. Most adult criminal history record systems do not accept such records, which are frequently not supported by fingerprints and which usually are confidential under State law. Pursuant to an order dated July 15, 1992, the FBI now accepts, and will disseminate, juvenile records on the same basis as adult records. States, however, are not required to submit such records to the FBI.

Master Name Index (MNI): A subject identification index maintained by criminal history record repositories that includes names and other identifiers for each person about whom a record is held in the systems. As of 1999, only one State did not have at least a partially automated MNI; almost all States (45) had fully automated MNIs. The automated name index is the key to rapidly identifying persons who have criminal records for such purposes as presale firearm checks, criminal investigations or bailsetting. MNIs may include "felony flags," which indicate whether record subjects have arrests or convictions for felony offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): An automated database of criminal justice and justice-related records maintained by the FBI. The database includes the "hot files" of wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles and identifiable stolen property, including firearms. Access to NCIC files is through central control terminal operators in each State that are connected to NCIC via dedicated telecommunications lines maintained by the FBI. Local agencies and officers on the beat can access the State control terminal via the State law enforcement network. Inquiries are based on name and other nonfingerprint identification. Most criminal history inquiries of the III system are made via the NCIC telecommunications system. NCIC data may be provided only for criminal justice and other specifically authorized purposes. For criminal history searches, this includes criminal justice employment, employment by Federally chartered or insured banking institutions or securities firms, and use by State and local governments for purposes of employment and licensing pursuant to a State statute approved by the U.S. Attorney General. Inquiries regarding presale firearm checks are included as criminal justice uses.

National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact: An interstate and Federal/State compact which establishes formal procedures and governance structures for the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III). It is designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among States for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain duplicate data about State offenders. Under the compact, the operation of this system is overseen by a policymaking council comprised of Federal and State officials. The key concept underlying the compact is agreement among all signatory States that all criminal history information (except sealed records) will be provided in response to noncriminal justice requests from another State — regardless of whether the information being requested would be permitted to be disseminated for a similar noncriminal justice purpose within the State holding the data. (That is, the law of the State that is *inquiring* about the data — rather than the law of the State that *originated* the data — governs its use.) In some cases, ratification of the compact will have the effect of amending existing State legislation governing interstate record dissemination, since most States do not currently authorize dissemination to all of the Federal agencies and out-of-State users authorized under the compact. At present, noncriminal justice inquiries are handled by the FBI from its files of voluntarily contributed State arrest and disposition records. This requires that the FBI maintain duplicates of State records and generally results in less complete records being provided, since FBI files of State records are not always complete due to reporting deficiencies. The compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in October 1998. The compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two State legislatures, those being Montana on April 8, 1999 and Georgia on April 28, 1999. Since that time, six additional States have entered into the compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida (June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); and South Carolina (June 2000).

National Fingerprint File (NFF): A system and procedures designed as a component of the III system, which, when fully implemented, would establish a totally decentralized system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. The NFF will contain fingerprints of Federal offenders and a single set of fingerprints on State offenders from each State in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor. Under the NFF concept, States will forward only the first-arrest fingerprints of an individual to the FBI accompanied by other identification data such as name and date of birth.

Fingerprints for subsequent arrests would not be forwarded. Disposition data on the individual would also be retained at the State repository and would not be forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic images), the FBI will enter the individual's fingerprint impressions in the NFF and will enter the person's name and identifiers in the III, together with an FBI Number and a State Identification (SID) Number for each State maintaining a record on the individual. Charge and disposition information on State offenders will be maintained only at the State level, and State repositories will be required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States would have to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries regardless of whether the data could be released for similar purposes within the State. The NFF has been implemented in four States: Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina and Oregon.

Positive Identification: Identification of an individual using biometric characteristics that are unique and not subject to alteration. In present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints but may also include identification by retinal images, voiceprints or other techniques. Positive identification is to be distinguished from identification using name, sex, date of birth, or other personal identifiers as shown on a document subject to alteration or counterfeit such as a birth certificate, Social Security card or driver's license. Because individuals can have identical or similar names, ages, etc., identifications based on such characteristics are not reliable.

Note to Readers: This is a report of the results of the Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems. In some of the tables that follow, data from earlier data quality surveys are included. Caution should be used in drawing comparisons between the results of earlier surveys and the survey reported here. Since the last national data quality survey, the U.S. Justice Department has continued to implement assistance programs dedicated to improving criminal history records. As a result, some States are focusing new or additional resources on the condition of their records and in many cases, know more about their records today than in the past. A number of State repositories have suffered fiscal cutbacks and have had to shift priorities away from certain criminal history information management tasks. For these and other reasons, trend comparisons may not as accurately reflect the status of the Nation's criminal history records as the current data considered alone.

Introduction

This report is based upon the results from a two-part survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in January -September 1999. Fifty-three jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received to at least one part of the survey from 52 jurisdictions. Only Puerto Rico did not complete either part of the survey. Throughout this report, the 50 States will be referred to as "States"; the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will be referred to as "territories," consistent with prior surveys; "Nation" refers collectively to both the States and territories.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the source for information relating to the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States, as of June 30, 1999. The number of dispositions available through III in each State also are reported.

Major Findings

Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1999 (Table 1):

- Fifty States and the District of Columbia have automated at least some records in the criminal history record file.
- Twenty-one States (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) have fully automated criminal history files and master name indexes.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1999 (Table 4):

- Forty-five States have fully automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.
- The Virgin Islands has no automated criminal history files.

- Of those States maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the prior manual record is subsequently automated in 22 States. In four States (California, Delaware, Minnesota and Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Maine, the new information is added to the manual file.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1999 (Table 1):

- Eighteen States (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont and Virginia) and the District of Columbia representing approximately 38% of the Nation's population (based on 53 jurisdictions) and 41% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- A total of 23 States and the District of Columbia representing approximately 46% of the Nation's population and 47% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- A total of 32 States and the District of Columbia representing approximately 64% of the Nation's population and 66% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- When arrests older than 5 years are considered, 15 States, representing 25% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-three States, representing 43% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Thirty-two States, representing 66% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 3):

Forty-eight States provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories indicating that over 7.6 million final dispositions were reported in 1999. The responding States represent approximately 96% of the Nation's population.

Level of felony flagging

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1999 (Table 1):

- Forty-two States currently flag some or all felony convictions in their criminal history databases.

- Eighteen States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, collect sufficient data to permit them to flag at least some previously unflagged felony convictions.

Timeliness of trial court disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 13):

- An average 30 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from 1 day or less in Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia and New Jersey to 110 days in Wisconsin. The majority of responding repositories receives the data in 30 days or less.
- An average 39 days separates the receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases, ranging from less than 1 day in States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape to 365 days in Ohio. Half of the responding jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.
- Twenty-eight States and the Virgin Islands indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

Detailed findings

Status of State criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1999 (Table 2):

- Over 59 million criminal history records were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 1999. (An individual offender may have records in several States.)
- Eighty-nine percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 6.2 million records, or 11%, are not automated.
- The Virgin Islands has no automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1999 (Table 4):

- All of the reporting States and the District of Columbia have automated at least some records in either the criminal history record file or the master name index.

- Of the responding jurisdictions, 45 States have fully automated master name indexes. Six jurisdictions do not have fully automated master name indexes. Of those six jurisdictions, three States and the District of Columbia have partially automated master name indexes. Maine's master name index is not automated, and the Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.

- Of those jurisdictions maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the record is automated in 22 States. In four States (California, Delaware, Minnesota and Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Maine, the information is added to the manual file.

Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 5):

- Thirty-five States require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases. In Michigan, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge a crime punishable by over 92 days.
- Forty-seven States require felony trial courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository.

- State prison admission on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 36 States. State prison release information on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 31 States.

- Admission data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 25 States. Release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 17 States.

- The reporting of probation information is mandated in 26 States and the District of Columbia, while 28 States and the District of Columbia require the reporting of parole information.

Arrest records with fingerprints, 1999 (Table 6):

- During 1999, over 8.8 million arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic substitutes) were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.
- Thirty-seven States, representing 72% of the Nation's population, have records that are 100% fingerprint-supported. A total of 42 States, or an additional 10 States, representing 92% of the Nation's population have records that are at least 90% fingerprint-supported. In 6 States and the District of Columbia, some of the arrests in the criminal history files, ranging from 35% to 85%, are fingerprint-supported. In Massachusetts, there are no fingerprint-supported criminal history records.

Completeness of data in State criminal history repository

Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1999 (Table 7):

- More than half of the States (31) and the District of Columbia require law enforcement agencies to notify the State criminal history repository when an arrested person is released without formal charging but after the fingerprints have been submitted to the repository.

Disposition data

Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 8):

- Seventeen States (Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Virginia) report that criminal history repositories receive final felony trial court dispositions for 80% or more of the cases.

Seven States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Utah) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.

A. A total of 21 States, or four additional States (Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware and Hawaii) report that final felony trial court dispositions in 70% or more of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories.

B. A total of 23 jurisdictions, or 1 additional State (Oklahoma) and 1 additional territory (Virgin Islands), report that final felony trial court dispositions in 60% or more of the cases in their jurisdictions are received by the State criminal history repositories.

- Of the respondents indicating that there is either a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute or where the information is reported voluntarily, seven States and one territory (Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota and Utah) estimate that they receive notice in 80% or more of such cases. Three States (Delaware, Massachusetts and New Jersey) estimate that notice is received in 100% of the cases. All of the noted jurisdictions, except Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, report a legal requirement to notify the repository. (See Table 5.)

- Ten States were able to estimate the number of prosecutor declinations received. The numbers ranged from 100 in Mississippi to 213,000 in California.

Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1999 (Table 9):

- **Expungements:** Twenty-one States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In 10 States and the Virgin Islands, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In Minnesota, although State law does not provide for expungements, the State repository does receive orders issued pursuant to the inherent authority of the court, and records relating to such orders are destroyed. In eight States, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. Six States seal the record. In Virginia, although State law does not provide for the expungement of convictions, orders are received by the State repository, and the records are sealed.

- **Setting aside of convictions:** Forty-two jurisdictions have statutes that provide for setting aside felony convictions. In three States, the record is destroyed. In 35 jurisdictions (33 States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands), the record is retained with the action noted. In Nevada, the record is sealed. Three States did not indicate how the records are treated by the State repository.

- **Pardons:** All of the reporting jurisdictions (49 States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. In 43 States and the District of Columbia, the criminal history record is retained with the action noted. In four jurisdictions (South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and the Virgin Islands), the record is destroyed. In Massachusetts, the record is sealed. Two States did not indicate how pardons are treated by the State repository.

- **Restoration of civil rights:** Forty-one States and the District of Columbia have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In the majority of those jurisdictions (33 States and the District of Columbia), the record is retained with the action noted. In three States (South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont), the record is destroyed. In Massachusetts, the record is sealed. Restoration of civil rights is not tracked in Alaska, and in Missouri, no action is taken. Two States that have laws providing for the restoration of civil rights did not indicate how the records are treated by the State repository.

Correctional data

Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 10):

- In 39 States, there is a legal requirement (State statute or State administrative regulation having the force of law) that the State prison system must fingerprint admitted prisoners and send the fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.
- A total of 28 States have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails.

- In States where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, the majority of States (30) estimate that in at least 99% of the cases, admission information is reported to the State repository. Twenty-nine of those States estimate that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository. Seven jurisdictions estimate a reporting rate of less than 99%, ranging from 85% in Virginia to 0% in Kansas.

- For reporting from local jails where required by law or completed voluntarily, 11 States report that 95% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories. Three States report rates of less than 95% ranging from 40% in North Dakota to less than 5% in Pennsylvania.

- In 45 States, fingerprints received from State and local correctional facilities are processed by the State criminal history record repository to establish positive identification of incarcerated offenders and to ensure that correctional information is linked to the proper records.

Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 11):

- Of the 16 States where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, 11 estimate that at least 90% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State criminal history repository. One additional State reports that in at least 75% of the cases, the State criminal

history repository receives probation information. Four States report that information is received in 60% or less of the cases.

- Sixteen States where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported, estimate that parole information is reported in 90% of the cases. Three States report receiving parole information in less than 90% of the cases, ranging from 75% in Minnesota to 0% in Idaho. In Colorado, 100% of admission to parole information is received; release from parole is not reported.

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Average number of days to process arrest information submitted to State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 12):

- The average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal history repositories is 13, ranging from 1 day or less in California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Virginia (most due to livescan) to up to 93 days in Mississippi. The majority (27) receive the data in 14 days or less.

- The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories is 21, ranging from 0 in Delaware to up to as many as 150 days in Texas. The majority of jurisdictions (28) enter the data in 10 days or less.
- The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of arrest data into the criminal history databases is 26, ranging from less than one day in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Georgia, New Mexico, New York and Virginia to up to 180 days in Tennessee. The majority of reporting jurisdictions (24) enter the data in 14 days or less.
- Twenty-nine States indicate that they have, or had at the time of the survey, backlogs in entering arrest data into the criminal history database. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 1-2 days in New Hampshire to 3,600 person-days to clear an estimated 84,000 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards in Washington. Initial fingerprint classification is a more time-consuming task than entry of disposition data into the database.
- An average 30 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from 1 day or less in Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia and New Jersey to 10 days in Wisconsin. The majority of responding repositories receives the data in 30 days or less.
- An average 39 days separates the receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases, ranging from less than 1 day in States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape to 365 days in Ohio. Half of the responding jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.
- Twenty-eight States and the Virgin Islands indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 14):

- The average number of days between the admission of offenders to State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 15, ranging from 1 day in Delaware, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Tennessee to 60 days in North Carolina.
- The average number of days between the admission of offenders to local jails and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 17, ranging from 1 day in New Jersey and South Dakota to 30 days in California, Idaho, Maryland, North Dakota and Wyoming.
- The average number of days between receipt of correctional admissions information by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history databases is 53, ranging from less than 1 day in Mississippi, New York and Virginia to approximately 365 days in Arkansas and Michigan. The majority of responding States (18) enter the information in 10 days or less.
- Eighteen States indicate that they have or had backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 2 in North Carolina and Oklahoma to clear an estimated 500-600 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms in each to 780 person-days to clear an estimated 35,900 forms in California.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1999 (Table 15):

- The method most used to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls conducted by 38 States and the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands.

—Disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1999 (Table 13):

- Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting.
- Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Twenty-nine States generate form letters as a method of encouraging complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Other jurisdictions report using such methods as training, audits and electronic contact as methods to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

Linking of arrests and dispositions

Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1999 (Table 16):

- Thirty-six States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands utilize methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information which also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.
- All responding jurisdictions report using at least one method for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information on criminal history records, and nearly every jurisdiction indicates multiple mechanisms to ensure linkage:
 - Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject.

– Thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia use a unique arrest event identifier.

– Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia utilize a unique charge identifier.

– Thirty-five States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands use the arrest date; thirty-five States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands use the subject's name.

– Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia report using the reporting agency's case number.

– Individual jurisdictions also report using other methods, such as the originating agency (ORI) number, the booking number and unique combinations of numbers.

Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1999 (Table 17):

- Forty-three jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive final court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database.

The jurisdictions vary in the percentage of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database from less than 1% in Nevada to 70% in Maine. Three States (Massachusetts, Vermont and Wyoming) report that all final court dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

• Twenty-seven jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The percentage of correctional dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database range from less than 1% in Nevada to 60% in Tennessee.

• The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Eight States create "dummy" arrest segments from court disposition records; four States create "dummy" court segments from custody records. Eight States enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest; and 16 States enter custody information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition. Twenty-five States do not enter the unlinked court information. Eight jurisdictions do not enter unlinked custody information. Fourteen States utilize other procedures, such as contacting or returning the information to the originating or contributing agency or using temporary or pending files until a match can be established.

Other data quality procedures

Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1999 (Table 18):

- To prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, a large majority of the jurisdictions, a total of 46 States, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands complete a manual review of incoming source documents or reports.
- Other methods used most frequently include computer edit and verification programs employed by 42 States and the District of Columbia.
- Manual double-checking before data entry is completed in 28 jurisdictions. Manual review of transcripts before dissemination is performed in 28 jurisdictions.
- Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history repository files with stored documents.
- Eighteen States generate error lists that are returned to the reporting agencies.
- Eleven States use various methods, such as audits and contacting contributing agencies for additional information.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1999 (Table 19):

- Forty-seven States and the District of Columbia maintain transaction logs to provide an audit trail of all inquiries, responses and record updates or modifications.
- More than half of the repositories, a total of 33 jurisdictions report that the State criminal history repository or some other agency performed random sample audits of user agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- During the 5 years before the survey, an audit of the State criminal history repository's database (other than ongoing systematic sampling) was conducted in 22 States and the District of Columbia to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.
- Of the jurisdictions where audits were performed, in 20 States and the District of Columbia, another agency conducted the audit; in 1 State, the repository conducted its own audit; and 1 State indicated that auditing was conducted by both an outside agency and the repository.
- Twenty-one jurisdictions in 1999 reported not having conducted an audit during the

previous 5 years, and 17 responded that they are not planning to audit in the coming 3 years. Four States gave no indication of plans for the next 3 years.

- In 17 of the jurisdictions where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audit to improve data quality of the records.
- Twenty States and the District of Columbia had data quality audits planned or scheduled for the next 3 years.
- Forty-seven States and two territories had initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives included audit activities (28); automation changes (40); disposition or arrest reporting enhancements (43); felony flagging (21); fingerprint enhancements (33); agency interfaces (37); legislation (19); plan development (24); establishment of task forces/advisory groups (20); implementation or improvement of tracking numbers (21); and training (30).

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1999 (Table 21):

- As of June 30, 1999, over 21.3 million III records are indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers. Approximately 12.3 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States.

Estimated records with dispositions available through the Interstate Identification Index (III), June 30, 1999 (Table 22):

- Over 21.5 million records with dispositions were available through III as of June 30, 1999. This number means that 64% of the total records in III had dispositions, as of June 30, 1999.

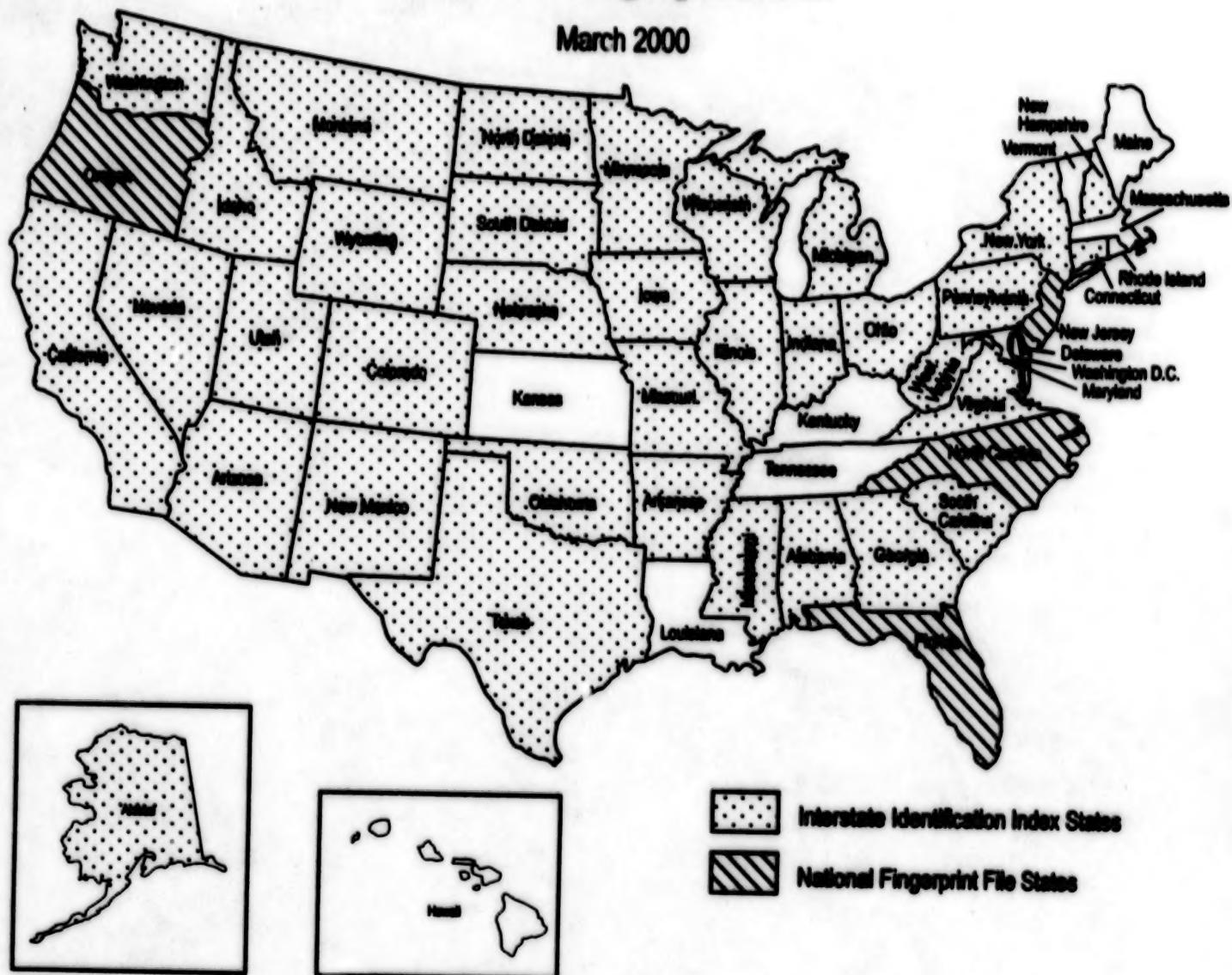
Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 1999 (Table 23):

- Almost all of the responding States (46), the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands currently charge fees for conducting criminal history record searches for noncriminal justice requesters. Mississippi and Vermont do not charge fees.
- Fees for fingerprint-supported searches range from \$6 in Arizona to up to \$52 in California. In some cases, California does not charge a fee for the search.
- Fees for name searches range from \$1 in Texas to \$25 in Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts and South Carolina. Nine States (California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wyoming) do not conduct names searches for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Fourteen States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming) and the Virgin Islands charge different fees for volunteer searches.

Participants

Interstate Identification Index Program National Fingerprint File

March 2000



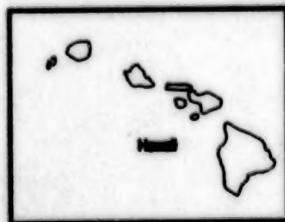
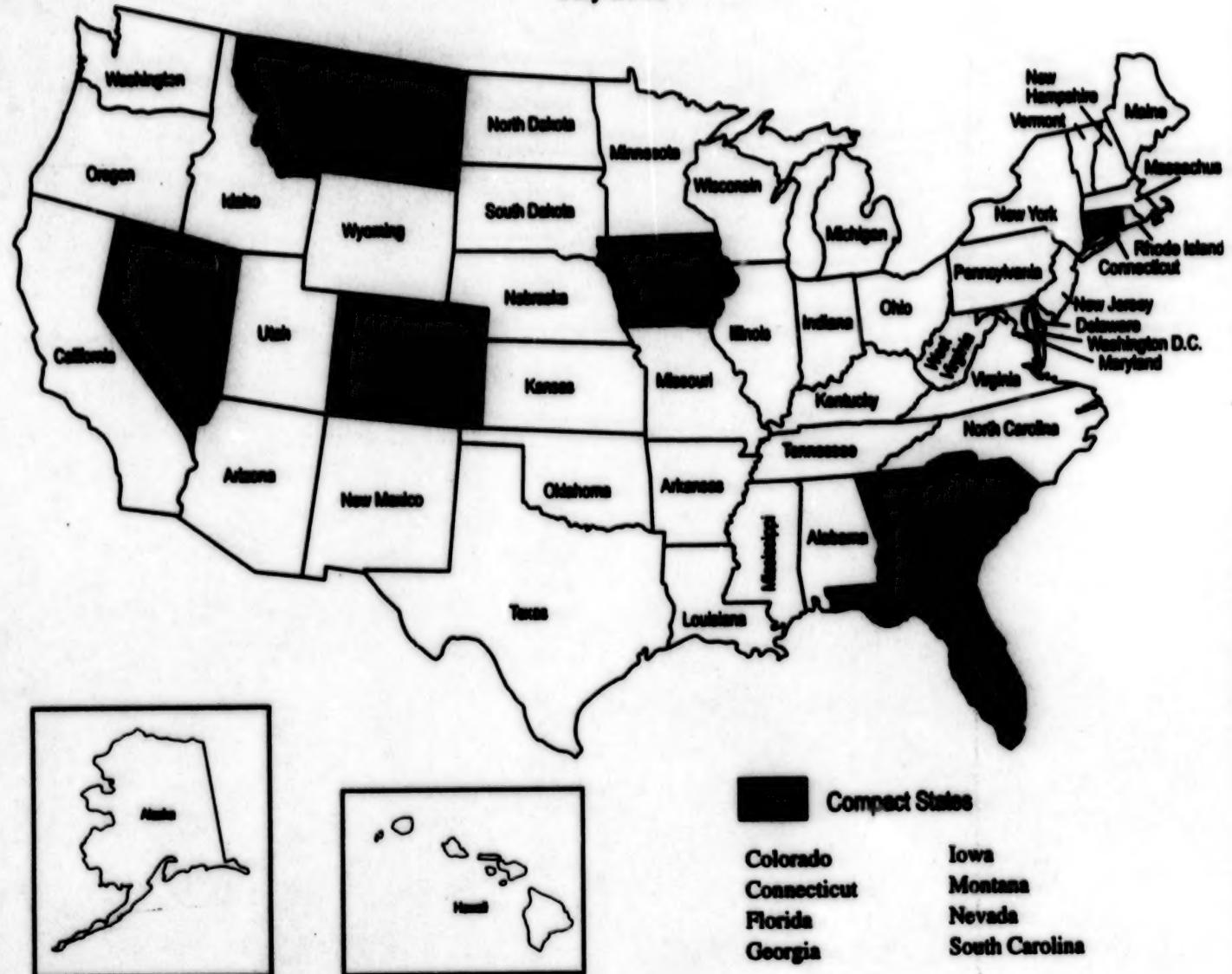
Interstate Identification Index (III) States

Alabama	Illinois	Nevada	Pennsylvania
Alaska	Indiana	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Arizona	Iowa	New Jersey*	South Dakota
Arkansas	Maryland	New Mexico	Texas
California	Michigan	New York	Utah
Colorado	Minnesota	North Carolina*	Virginia
Connecticut	Mississippi	North Dakota	Washington
Delaware	Missouri	Ohio	West Virginia
Florida*	Montana	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Georgia	Nebraska	Oregon*	Wyoming
Idaho			

*Also a National Fingerprint File (NFF) State.

Compact States

July 2000



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Data Tables

Explanatory Notes for Table 1

Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and does not include release by police without charging, declinations to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court dispositions.

... Not available.

^aThe flag is set:

- ⁺⁺ At both arrest and conviction.
- [†] When conviction information is entered.
- ^{††} When arrest information is entered.

^b For the five year period of 1994-98.

^c Through 1997.

^d 1992-97 felonies and misdemeanors.

^e As of January 21, 2000.

^g As of January 24, 2000.

^f Iowa law requires that all open arrests without dispositions must be expunged after four years; therefore the percent of arrests in the database with final dispositions is the same for the last five years and for the entire database.

^h Response is for last four years.

ⁱ Figure is for period of 1994-98 and does not include dispositions of "released without charging" or "decline to prosecute."

^j Since 1993.

^k At arraignment and conviction.

^l Also when Department of Corrections entries are made.

^m Automated files only.

Table 1: Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 1999

State	Criminal history records automated in whole or in part	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history		Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded:		System flags subjects with felony convictions	System has information to identify unflagged felony convictions
		Total	Automated	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years		
Total		58,086,600	52,814,000				
Alabama	Y	1,077,000	747,400	40%	65% ^a	All ^b	
Alaska	Y	251,100	221,300	88	85	All ^b	
Arizona	Y	915,100	915,100	50	...	All ^b	
Arkansas	Y	460,000	295,000	58	77	All ^b	
California	Y	6,168,000	5,287,000	75	85	Some ^c	All
Colorado	Y	984,300	888,300	12%	12%	Some ^c	Some
Connecticut	Y	625,000	585,400	90	90	All ^b	
Delaware	Y	713,300	685,000	81	82		All
District of Columbia	Y	532,000	425,500	45	84	All ^b	All
Florida	Y	3,754,200	3,754,200	65 ^d	65 ^c	All ^b	
Georgia	Y	2,132,000	2,132,000	88	80	All ^b	
Hawaii	Y	379,400 ^d	379,400 ^d	99 ^d	81 ^e	All ^b	
Idaho	Y	180,000	180,000	70	75	All ^b	
Illinois	Y	3,280,000	3,080,000	61	67	All ^b	
Indiana	Y	900,000	850,000	6	5	All ^b	
Iowa	Y	401,800	370,700	91%	91% ^f	Some ^b	
Kansas	Y	821,000	380,000	46	57	Some ^c	Some
Kentucky	Y	850,000	734,700	60	50	Some ^b	Some
Louisiana	Y	1,884,000	980,000	40	55	Some ^b	Some
Maine	Y	358,500	153,300	90	90	Some ^b	
Maryland	Y	1,053,700	1,053,700	...	...		Some
Massachusetts	Y	2,530,000	1,825,000	100%	100%	All ^b	
Michigan	Y	1,258,500	1,258,500	78	76 ^g	Some ^b	
Minnesota	Y	384,000	320,500	72	63 ^h	Some ^b	Some
Mississippi	Y	250,000	250,000	40	40	All ^b	
Missouri	Y	914,500	748,000	64%	62% ^a	All ^b	
Montana	Y	141,000	141,000	85	85		Some
Nebraska	Y	197,000	197,000	55	29	All ^b	
Nevada	Y	305,000	305,000	38	27		All
New Hampshire	Y	408,000	408,000	80	90	Some ^c	Some
New Jersey	Y	1,304,300	1,304,300	85%	85%	All ^b	
New Mexico	Y	382,000	327,000	33	35	Some ^b	Some
New York	Y	4,765,700	4,721,400	85	84	All ^b	
North Carolina	Y	783,500	783,500	94	95	Some ^b	
North Dakota	Y	230,400	85,400	88	78		
Ohio	Y	1,600,000	1,500,000	58%	...	All ^b	
Oklahoma	Y	782,000	579,000	35	47%	Some ^b	
Oregon	Y	985,200	985,200	50	50	Some ^b	Some
Pennsylvania	Y	1,867,800	1,277,500	60	31	All ^b	
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	Y	260,000	240,000	60%	60%		
South Carolina	Y	1,002,600	948,600	72	85	Some ^b	All
South Dakota	Y	188,500	138,100	97	99	Some ^b	Some
Tennessee	Y	828,700	628,700	6	...	All ^b	
Texas	Y	6,157,100	6,157,100	55	...	Some ^c	
Utah	Y	382,000	382,000	60%	62%	All ^b	
Vermont	Y	164,900	85,500	...	98	All	
Virgin Islands	N	...	0	50	15		All
Virginia	Y	1,245,500	1,073,300	83	82	All ^b	
Washington	Y	974,800	974,800	70	70 ⁱ	All ^b	
West Virginia	Y	498,100	108,800	65 ^j	70 ^j	Some ^b	Some
Wisconsin	Y	628,100	702,500	70	67	All ^b	
Wyoming	Y	57,300	97,300	70	65	All ^b	

Explanatory Notes for Table 2

Except for Utah, for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1995 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997), Table 2. Except for Nebraska and Kentucky, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 2.

Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and does not include the master name index.

... Not available.

^a As of July 1, 1996.

^b The decrease in the total number of records is the result of a more accurate computer-generated number, as well as file maintenance, deletion of subjects over 80 years of age, and deletion of duplicate records.

^c The recidivism rate for the District of Columbia is 70%; therefore, as subjects with manual records are re-arrested, their files are partially automated and the manual file size decreases as the automated file size increases.

^d As of January 21, 2000.

^e The decrease in the total number of records is due to updating the file by the deletion of "wants," records of individuals presumed dead, records with multiple state identification numbers and incomplete records.

^f There is no change between 1995 and 1997 due to deleting files of deceased individuals.

^g Decrease is due to a re-evaluation of the criminal history system. The response for 1997 is based only on subjects for whom sufficient criminal history data is available to produce a rap sheet. This includes subjects for whom charge, disposition or supervision information is available. As a result of reviewing records on this basis, the number of subjects in the criminal history file has decreased from the responses of the previous years for which data were submitted.

^h This number reflects a current backlog, which will be automated upon processing.

ⁱ Decrease between 1995 and 1997 is due to a major purge of manual records completed by the Office of Operations.

^j Figure represents total as of July 1996.

^k Figure represents total as of August 7, 1996.

Table 2: Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history files, 1995, 1997 and 1999

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 1999			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total files	
	1995	1997	1999 total	Manual files	Automated files	1995	1997	1999	1995-97	1997-99
Total	49,697,000	54,059,400	59,065,600			6,261,600			52,814,000	
Alabama	1,800,000	1,091,000	1,077,000	328,000	747,400	100%	100%	69%	-39%	-1%
Alaska	195,100	201,900	251,100	28,000	221,300	77	85	88	3	24
Arizona	711,600 ^b	798,700	915,100	0	915,100	...	100	100	12	15
Arkansas	395,000	484,700	460,800	214,000	286,800	48	55	57	23	3
California	4,630,800	5,349,700	6,166,000	878,000	5,287,000	88	84	86	17	15
Colorado	...	900,000	886,300 ^b	0	886,300	100%	100%	100%	...	-2%
Connecticut	744,000	811,200	825,600	230,200	595,400	56	61	72	9%	2
Delaware	476,600	568,500	713,300	47,700	665,600	80	82	83	9	26
District of Columbia	507,000	507,000	632,000	108,600	423,800 ^b	30	30	80	0	5
Florida	3,172,700	3,389,500	3,754,200	0	3,754,200	100	100	100	6	11
Georgia	1,700,600	1,922,200	2,132,600	0	2,132,600	100%	100%	100%	13%	11%
Hawaii	338,300	359,700	379,400 ^b	0	379,400 ^b	100	100	100	6	5
Idaho	152,000	159,700	160,600	30,300	130,300	73	79	83	5	13
Illinois	2,613,600	3,042,800	3,280,000	200,000	3,080,000	92	93	94	16	8
Indiana	1,200,000	850,000	800,000	50,000	650,000	100	94	94	-29	6
Iowa	349,500	383,400	401,900	31,200	370,700	83%	91%	82%	4%	11%
Kansas	697,100	748,400	821,000	440,400	380,600	39	41	46	7	10
Kentucky	574,700	644,200	850,900	116,200	734,700	65	85	86	12	32
Louisiana	1,851,000	1,730,000	1,854,000 ^b	674,000	980,000	45	51	59	86	-4
Maine	350,000	360,000 ^j	359,500	208,200	153,300	0	0	43	0	3
Maryland	908,300	723,500 ^j	1,053,700	0	1,053,700	100%	100%	100%	-20%	46%
Massachusetts	2,100,000	2,344,800	2,530,000	706,000	1,825,000	75	89	72	12	8
Michigan	1,074,100	1,155,200	1,259,800	0	1,259,800	100	100	100	8	9
Minnesota	284,100	333,600	384,000	57,800	326,500	78	82	85	13	15
Mississippi	...	368,000	250,000	0	250,000	...	...	100	...	-32
Missouri	738,600	824,300	914,500	185,700	748,800	77%	80%	82%	12%	11%
Montana	133,900	152,700	141,800	0	141,800	100	100	100	14	-7
Nebraska	149,800	173,300	197,600	0	197,600	100	95	100	16	14
Nevada	204,800	245,500	305,600	0	305,600	100	100	100	14	24
New Hampshire	163,300	392,900	409,900	0	409,900	87	100	100	141	4
New Jersey	1,800,000	1,300,000	1,304,300	0	1,304,300	100%	100%	100%	-38%	<1%
New Mexico	260,000	310,000	352,000	25,000 ^b	327,000	100	100	93	19	14
New York	4,851,100	4,563,800 ^j	4,765,700	44,300	4,721,400	88	89	89	-6	4
North Carolina	623,000	697,400	793,500	0	793,500	95	99	100	12	14
North Dakota	227,200	223,000	230,400	145,000	85,400	30	34	37	-1	3
Ohio	909,700	1,483,000	1,600,000	100,000	1,500,000	88%	81%	94%	63%	8%
Oklahoma	656,700	710,000	762,000	202,400	579,600	63	70	74	8	10
Oregon	768,600	878,200	965,200	0	965,200	100	100	100	11	10
Pennsylvania	1,431,400	1,550,700	1,667,800	360,300	1,277,500	88	71	77	8	8
Puerto Rico										
Rhode Island	213,400	225,000	240,000	0	240,000	100%	100%	100%	5%	7%
South Carolina	843,700	902,400	1,002,600	54,000	948,600	93	100	95	7	11
South Dakota	130,800	138,600	159,500	21,400	138,100	74	82	87	6	15
Tennessee	655,400 ^k	727,700	828,700	0	828,700	100	61	100	11	14
Texas	4,912,100	5,558,200	6,157,100	0	6,157,100	100	100	100	13	11
Utah	311,400	348,400	392,800	0	392,800	88%	100%	100%	11%	13%
Vermont	133,500	150,900	164,900	78,400	86,500	0	36	52	13	9
Virgin Islands	13,700	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...
Virginia	1,015,400	1,124,200	1,245,900	172,000	1,073,300	81	84	88	11	11
Washington	782,000	865,000	974,800	0	974,800	60	100	100	13	10
West Virginia	362,800	478,900	488,100	378,300	100,800	<1%	15%	22%	32%	2%
Wisconsin	668,200	752,400	625,100	125,600	702,500	78	51	85	13	10
Wyoming	82,700	88,500	97,300	0	97,300	100	100	100	8	9

Explanatory Notes for Table 3

The notes below expand on the data in Table 3. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Final dispositions include releases by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition. Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Connecticut, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1993 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 3. Except for Connecticut, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1995 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1995* (May 1997). Except for Connecticut, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1998).

... Not available.

a This figure includes 155 [200] releases by police without charging and 15,000 prosecutor declinations; final court dispositions are not reported to the repository.

b Figure represents the number received as of April 11, 1994.

c The number of dispositions reported to the repository is measured by the number of dispositions processed. In 1993, the repository was in the process of eliminating a backlog of submitted disposition reports. This backlog elimination project accounts for the significant decrease from 1993 to 1995.

d Kentucky no longer enters dispositions for the courts and prosecutors; they are entered by tape, so the repository does not have a count to include in the dispositions figure.

e The Bureau of Identification previously was unable to process incoming dispositions due to lack of personnel. In 1998, disposition reporting was given priority, and since that time, many agencies have increased disposition reporting.

f Police release and prosecutor declinations are reported on the arrest card.

g The figure represents 190,600 processed dispositions and 50,000 backlogged dispositions.

h Figure represents court dispositions. Although prosecutor declinations are reported, the number is unknown. The number of dispositions decreased from 1997 to 1999 because in 1997 the state repository was working on an NCHIP project to resolve missing dispositions. The count provided in 1997 includes the dispositions provided in this project during that year.

i Court dispositions only.

j Final charge dispositions entered in 1997.

k This was the result of a disposition backlog and an overtime project to assist in reducing the backlog.

l The decrease in dispositions is due to lack of staffing. The focus of the Nebraska criminal history repository has been on automating the arrests being received and filing the dispositions being received. This allows Nebraska to at least establish identity. The dispositions are not being automated until a request is made. Although the disposition ratio continues to decrease relative to the number of arrests being received, the dispositions are available for quick automation. Nebraska also is working on automating the dispositions from the courts, so that they may be attached electronically, allowing Nebraska to increase the disposition ratio.

m During 1997, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department processed a backlog of dispositions, which were then passed on to the State repository for entry. This accounts for the larger number of dispositions received in 1997 than in 1999.

n In fiscal year 1997, in order to alleviate a backlog of current work, four additional temporary employees were hired to process delinquent dispositions; therefore, the number of dispositions in 1997 is greater than the number reported for 1999.

o In 1997, the State repository worked with the Seattle Municipal Court (King County) to obtain disposition reports by downloading the information from the court's database. The initial download was 65,000 disposition reports. As a result, the number of dispositions received during 1999 shows a decrease from the 1997 figure.

p Represents counts of 1999 arrest dispositions posted to the computerized criminal history. Previous years are counts of charge dispositions.

q During the latter part of 1998 and 1999, personnel turnover and increased civil card processing created a backlog that resulted in reduced disposition form collections.

Table 3: Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998

State	Number of Dispositions				Percent Change		
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Alabama	...	107,000	121,700	118,000	...	14%	-5%
Alaska	31,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	22%	8	4
Arizona	117,000	140,000	170,100	180,000	20	21	12
Arkansas	21,000	22,000	40,100	58,700	52	25	134
California	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,134,000	1,251,000	0	3	22
Colorado	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	107,000	111,000	107,400	108,000	-3%	-4%	-5%
Delaware	50,000	64,000	...	76,700	-19	...	...
District of Columbia	15,200 ^b	1,000	1,000	...	-99	10	...
Florida	162,000 ^b	174,300	...	229,000	8	...	...
Georgia	545,000	285,000 ^c	308,000	371,100	-51%	15%	22%
Hawaii	51,700	57,000	67,000	70,000	12	51	-10
Idaho	19,200	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
Illinois	95,000	118,000	98,700	208,700	20	-14	200
Indiana	23,000	24,000	...	40,000	13	...	...
Iowa	54,200	46,200	46,200	70,700	18%	-8%	58%
Kansas	34,200	...	...	40,000	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	18,000	6,200 ^d	...	...	-46
Louisiana	21,400	...	18,200	36,200 ^e	...	...	122
Maine	28,000	20,400	34,000	36,700	-30	66	6
Maryland	...	...	210,400	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	300,000 ^f	...	...	417,700	16%	16	-11
Michigan	178,100 ^f	207,200 ^f	240,000 ^f	214,000 ^f	-16%	...	...
Minnesota	60,000	2,000	...	64,000	-98	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
Missouri	68,100	62,000	72,000 ^f	132,000 ^f	-4%	15%	84%
Montana	28,200	79,400	...	30,400	...	...	...
Nebraska	23,000	22,000	24,400	18,100 ^f	-3	8	-22
Nevada	...	32,000	79,000	31,000 ^f	...	143	-40
New Hampshire	31,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	260,000	260,000	295,000	297,500	8%	2%	1%
New Mexico	11,100	12,000	12,000	16,000	8	4	28
New York	388,500	368,000	623,000	668,000	4	31	33
North Carolina	...	...	...	108,000	...	...	...
North Dakota	6,500	3,200	4,000	6,000	-51	44	30
Ohio	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...
Oklahoma	15,000	37,000	57,700	102,000	81%	53%	163%
Oregon	36,000	...	...	116,000	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	208,700	274,300	...	167,000	36	...	...
Puerto Rico	24,300	...	...	...	21	...	...
Rhode Island	10,000	...	...	18,000	...	...	...
South Carolina	212,000	194,100	262,400	211,200 ^f	-8%	46%	-25%
South Dakota	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	729,000	...	...	...
Utah	17,800	22,000	28,000	36,000	29%	15%	38%
Vermont	...	...	22,000	25,000	...	...	15
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	211,500	231,500	211,100	272,400	9	-9	29
Washington	157,000	178,000	277,000	246,300 ^b	13	56	-11
West Virginia	...	...	...	24,500	...	...	...
Wisconsin	99,000	108,000	124,000	85,000 ^b	-5%	15%	-55%
Wyoming	6,000	5,700	7,000	5,500 ^d	-14	37	-29

Explanatory Notes for Table 4

The notes below expand on the data in Table 4. The information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Except for Arkansas and Puerto Rico, for which additional information has been submitted, the data in the columns for 1980 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 4. The data for 1993 were taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 4. Except for South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1997 were taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 4.

Y Yes

N No

P Partial

• State is fully manual.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^c Traffic and misdemeanor cases are not included in the master name index (MNI).

^d All subjects with dates of birth 1920 or later are automated.

^e Only new arrest information since July 1, 1993 is automated at this time due to lack of personnel.

^f The manual file is not in the automated MNI.

^g Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI; non-fingerprint-supported records are completely manual.

^h Although the criminal history database that is utilized in Nebraska is fully automated, there are approximately 6,000 partially automated records that are in the process of being deleted.

ⁱ Only those subjects with dates of birth of 1940 or later are included in the automated MNI.

^j The automated MNI contains all arrest subjects since 1972.

^k Subjects with dates of birth prior to 1940 are in the manual file. A conversion project is underway.

^l The record is automated only upon a request for the record.

^m If a subject's prior fingerprint record was of poor quality, it would not have been automated; upon receipt of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) quality fingerprints, the record will be automated.

^a Only the new information is automated.

^b The new information is added to the manual file.

Table 4: Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1989, 1990, 1997 and 1999

State	Master name index is automated				Criminal history file is automated				Prior manual record is automated			
	1989	1990	1997	1999	1989	1990	1997	1999	1989	1990	1997	1999
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	...
Alaska	YY	YY	YY	YY	PP	PP	YY	PP	YY	YY	Y	Y
Arizona	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPNP	PPP	YPP	PP	YY	YY	Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	NN	NN	NN	NN
Colorado	YY	YY	Y	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	Y
Connecticut	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	Y
Delaware	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	Y
District of Columbia	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	Y
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	...	YY
Georgia	YY	YY	Y	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Hawaii	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Idaho	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	...	YY
Illinois	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Indiana	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Iowa	YY	YY	Y	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Kansas	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Kentucky	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Louisiana	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Maine	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Maryland	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Massachusetts	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Michigan	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Minnesota	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Mississippi	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPN	PPP	PPPN	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Missouri	YY	YY	Y	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYY	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Montana	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYY	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Nebraska	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYY	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Nevada	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYY	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
New Hampshire	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYY	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
New Jersey	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPP	PPP	PPPP	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
New Mexico	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPP	PPP	PPPP	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
New York	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPP	PPP	PPPP	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
North Carolina	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPP	PPP	PPPP	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
North Dakota	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPPP	PPP	PPPP	PPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Ohio	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYP	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Oklahoma	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYP	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Oregon	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYP	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Pennsylvania	YY	YY	YY	YY	PPYP	PPY	PPYP	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	Y	Y	PPYP	PPY	PPYP	PPY	Y	Y	Y	YY
Rhode Island	YY	YY	Y	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
South Carolina	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
South Dakota	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Tennessee	YY	YY	YY	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Texas	YY	YY	Y	YY	YPPN	YPP	YPPY	YPP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Utah	YY	YY	YY	YY	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vermont	YY	YY	YY	YY	...P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	...P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virginia	YY	YY	YY	YY	...P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	YY	YY	YY	YY	...P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Virginia	NA	YY	YY	YY	NP	NP	NP	NP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Wisconsin	YY	YY	YY	YY	NP	NP	NP	NP	Y	Y	Y	YY
Wyoming	YY	YY	YY	YY	NP	NP	NP	NP	Y	Y	Y	YY

Supplementary Notes for Table 5

The notes below expand on the data in Table 5. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

* Admission information only.

** Release information only.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

• Reporting will be addressed in the developing Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).

• By statute, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge with an offence punishable by over 60 days in jail. Prosecutor dispositions are reported on the arrest fingerprint card.

• This data is maintained by the State Department of Corrections and has been accessible via a link between the State Criminal History Repository and the Department of Corrections since 1995.

Table 6: Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1999

State	Prosecutor dispositions	Data required to be submitted to repository				Probation Information	Parole Information
		Felony dispositions by courts with felony jurisdiction	Administrations of Justice State prisons	Administrations of Justice Local jails			
Alabama		x	x	x	x	x	x
Alaska	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
California	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Colorado							
Connecticut		x	x	x	x	x	x
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
District of Columbia							
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Illinois	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indiana		x	x	x	x	x	x
Iowa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kentucky		x	x	x	x	x	x
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maine	x	x	x	x	x	x	NA
Maryland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Massachusetts		x	x	x	x	x	x
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mississippi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Hampshire		x	x	x	x	x	x
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New York	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
North Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oregon		x	x	x	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tennessee							
Texas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vermont						x	x
Virgin Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Washington	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
West Virginia		x	x	x	x	x	x
Wisconsin		x	x	x	x	x	x
Wyoming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Explanatory Notes for Table 6

The notes below expand on the data in Table 6. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repositories in 1989 and in 1993 was calculated using the mid-point of the range where a range is indicated in the underlying data. Except as noted in the "Explanatory Notes for Table 6," arrest information is reported to all State criminal history repositories by arrest fingerprint cards only. Except for Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Utah and Wisconsin, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 6. Except for Alabama, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 6. The data in the columns for 1997 were taken from *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 6.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a Figure is for fiscal year 1989.

^b Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, judgments and computers.

^c Arrests are reported by terminal, and arrest information is entered from final dispositions that are not fingerprint-supported.

^d Figure is for fiscal year 1997-98.

^e Arrest information is entered from final dispositions that are not fingerprint-supported.

^f Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards and on uniform arrest reports that may not have included fingerprints.

^g Some arrest information is entered from final dispositions that are not fingerprint-supported.

^h Arrests are reported by terminal; State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints; and arrest information is entered from final dispositions and from criminal summonses that are not supported by fingerprints.

ⁱ Figure is for fiscal year 1989.

^j Arrest information was reported by a hard copy of the arrest report.

^k State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints.

^l Figure includes adult and juvenile records.

^m Arrest information is reported by computers.

ⁿ The small percentage of arrests that are not supported by fingerprints are assigned State identification numbers with a "U" (unknown) prefix. This allows for easy identification of these exceptions. Unsupported arrests sometimes occur when an offender is hospitalized, or refuses, or for some other reason is unable to be fingerprinted.

^o Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards, terminal, final dispositions, FBI abstracts and other documents.

^p Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses which are not fingerprint-supported; also cases handled in other ways, such as diversion agreements, are unsupported by fingerprints.

^q Arrest information for older records was entered from final dispositions that were not fingerprint-supported.

^r Arrest information is entered from criminal summonses that are not fingerprint-supported.

^s Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses that are not fingerprint-supported.

^t The increase in volume is due to live scan and fingerprints submitted for identification purposes only.

^u Figure includes felony and most misdemeanor arrest cards.

^v Pre-1988 arrests are supported by FBI fingerprints.

^w Arrest information was reported by fingerprint cards and court abstracts.

^x New York law requires that fingerprints associated with sealed records must be purged.

^y With few exceptions, most unsealed arrest events are supported by fingerprints.

^z Reported case dispositions that can be linked to a record but not an arrest event are not fingerprint-supported.

^{aa} Arrests for "not sufficient funds" checks are entered with only an index fingerprint.

^{bb} Figure is lower than figure for 1989 because the figure for 1993 does not include applicant cards, as did the figure for 1989.

^{cc} Arrest information was reported on an arrest/custody form, which does not need to be accompanied by fingerprints.

^{dd} Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and citations that are not supported by fingerprints. The State regulations requiring fingerprints also are not enforced.

^{ee} In 1999, State law and/or policy did not require that arrest information be supported by fingerprints. Effective July 1, 2000, all felonies and most misdemeanors are required by law to be fingerprint-supported.

^{ff} Arrest information is entered from arrest forms submitted to the Records Bureau by the Police Department. Fingerprints are taken and retained in the Forensic Bureau.

Table 6: Arrest records with fingerprints, 1989, 1990, 1997 and 1999

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards and指紋 images submitted to State criminal history repository				Percent change 1989-90	Percent change 1990-97	Percent change 1997-99	Percent of arrest events in State criminal history files that are fingerprints-supported			
	1989	1990	1997	1999				1990	1993	1997	1999
Total	6,012,400	6,255,800	7,625,800	8,852,400	4%	22%	16%				
Alabama	292,800	182,300	253,800	280,800	-34%	32%	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alaska	15,800	14,000	18,700	25,100 ^b	-12	34	34	75 ^d	38	45 ^c	62 ^c
Arizona	101,800	114,800	182,800	208,000	13	68	9	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	23,000	36,000	82,000	68,800	57	128	-16	100	100	100	100
California	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,170,800 ^d	1,468,000	10	6	24	100	100	99 ^d	99 ^d
Colorado	137,000	129,000	...		-6%	...	...	100%	100%	100%	%
Connecticut	97,100	116,000	138,800	138,000	18	21%	-1%	75 ^f	100	70	90 ^g
Delaware	40,000	44,700	48,800	52,000	12	10	6	95 ^h	90 ^h	90 ^h	90 ^h
District of Columbia	10,000 ^j	41,800	38,800	33,800	318	-7	-15	95 ^j	100	80 ^k	80 ^k
Florida	585,400	500,800	637,800	581,700	-14	27	30	100	100	100	100
Georgia	330,000	330,000	387,800	441,300	0%	14%	11%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hawaii	52,700	53,800	68,800	67,000 ^j	1	28	<1	95 ^m	<100 ^m	100	99 ^m
Idaho	27,300	34,300	58,800	54,800	28	73	-7	100	100	100	100
Illinois	200,300	338,700	446,700	530,000	75	33	18	100	100	100	100
Indiana	48,400	50,400	75,000	88,800	9	40	15	100	100	100	100
Iowa	30,000	53,100	61,800	68,800	77%	16%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kansas	48,800	64,800	78,800	94,000	38	24	5	70-75 ^o	80 ^p	85 ^q	85 ^q
Kentucky	22,800	...	...	46,800	...	...	...	98	...	48	...
Louisiana	136,800	154,700	208,400	307,800	14	33	48	100	100	100	100
Maine	6,800	5,800	4,800	7,200	15	-13	50	30 ^r	30 ^r	30 ^r	30 ^r
Maryland	103,000	162,400	228,700	115,100	58%	41%	-50%	100%	75% ^j	100%	100%
Massachusetts	50,000- 55,000	65,000	85,000	87,500	38	31	3	0	0	0	0 ^s
Michigan	116,800	114,800	131,800	158,800 ^j	-2	14	22	100	100	100	100
Minnesota	28,500	40,000	46,800	60,000	51	21	24	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	9,000	9,000	12,000	43,800	0	33	283	100	100	0	100
Missouri	92,000	89,800	135,000	138,800 ^u	-3%	51%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana	13,000	...	28,700	25,800	...	...	-11	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	13,700	16,800	44,400	21,800	20	188	51	100	98 ^v	100	100
Nevada	38,300	48,800	50,300	78,800	37	1	58	100	100	100	100
New Hampshire	9,300	20,100	17,800	18,800	118	-13	6	25-35 ^w	100	65 ^g	75 ^g
New Jersey	146,700	110,800	128,400	160,400	-24%	17%	16%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New Mexico	28,200	34,800	38,000	46,000	33	9	21	98	100	100	100
New York	520,100	462,800	611,200	583,800	-5	24	-5	90	70 ^x	... ^y	99 ^z
North Carolina	63,200	76,300	141,800	145,100	21	88	2	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	5,000	7,200	9,300	10,800	44	29	18	100	94 ^{aa}	90 ^g	100
Ohio	114,800	148,800	185,000	158,000	30%	11%	-4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Oklahoma	60,000	48,000 ^{ab}	71,800	78,000	-23	58	10	100	100	100	100
Oregon	92,100	91,400	141,000	148,200	-1	54	5	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	168,700	143,700	191,800	308,800	-14	33	80	100	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	...	15,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Rhode Island	30,000	25,000	...	33,000	17%	...	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
South Carolina	154,400	167,300	180,400	200,400	8	8%	11%	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	17,800	19,000- 20,000	27,800	28,700	11	48	-4	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	75,000	63,200	...	198,300	11	...	...	100	100	...	100
Texas	388,400	581,400	575,800	588,000	46	-1	2	100	100	100	100
Utah	35,200	44,400	...	61,800	26%	...	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vermont	9,000	5,600	7,800	11,300	-44	58%	45%	35-40 ^{cc}	25 ^{dd}	30 ^j	35 ^g
Virgin Islands	...	NA ^{ff}	NA ^{ff}	NA ^{ff}	...	NA	NA	...	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	110,000	138,400	188,200	216,700	24	44	10	100	100	100	100
Washington	131,800	168,300	188,400	211,800	28	18	6	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	37,200	...	41,700	...	...	...	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wisconsin	78,800	100,000	125,400	119,800	27%	25%	-4%	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	11,100	9,800	8,300	11,000	-12	-15	33	100	100	100	100

Explanatory Notes for Table 7

The notes below expand on the data in Table 7. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers are results of estimates. Except for Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, Vermont and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1980 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 7. Except for Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Texas, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1983 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems*, 1983 (January 1985), Table 7. The data in the column for 1987 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems*, 1997 (April 1999), Table 7.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a Decision is reported by the prosecutor, not the police.

^b Both the fingerprinting and filing of charges are performed at the same unit.

^c The law requires the total expungement of arrests that result in acquittals or dismissals. "No charges filed" are considered dismissals; therefore, no statistics are maintained.

^d Police must release or charge an individual before sending fingerprints to the repository.

^e Notification is accomplished by disposition forms.

^f Police departments report dispositions.

Table 7: States to State criminal history repository of releases of arrested persons without charging, 1990, 1992, 1997 and 1999

If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints to State
repository, State law provides notification of State responsibility

State	1990	1992	1997	1999	Number of arrests
					1999
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Alaska	No	No	Yes	Yes ^a	...
Arizona	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	68,000
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Connecticut	No	No	No	No	NA
Delaware	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes	Yes	5-10
District of Columbia	...	Yes ^b	...	Yes	1,700
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10,000
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	400
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Iowa	Yes	Yes ^c	Yes	Yes	NA
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Kentucky	No	...	No	No	NA
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No	NA
Michigan	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
Missouri	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
New Hampshire	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
New Jersey	No	No	No	No	NA
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	NA
New York	No	No	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	...
North Carolina	No	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	...
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Ohio	No	Yes ^e	Yes	No	NA
Oklahoma	No	No	No	Yes	...
Oregon	No	Yes	No	No	NA
Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes	No	NA
Puerto Rico	No	No	...		
Rhode Island	No	No ^f	No	No	NA
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	NA
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Tennessee	No	No	...	No	NA
Texas	No	Yes ^g	Yes ^g	Yes ^g	...
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Vermont	No	No	No	No	NA
Virgin Islands	...	NA	No	No	NA
Virginia	No	No	No	No	NA
Washington	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	...
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Explanatory Notes for Table 8

The notes below expand on the data in Table 8. The information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah, for which corrected were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 8. Except for South Carolina and Georgia, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 8. The data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1998), Table 8.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a Based on audit sample of one jurisdiction.

^b Estimate as of April 1994.

^c Through current monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutor disposition cases existing on the system is 6,800. However, it is unknown how many of these are actual decisions not to prosecute. This situation is compounded by the fact that the largest prosecutor in the State does not actively submit information on a timely basis to the repository.

^d The percentage is based on the number of 1997 felony arrest charges that have a final disposition. It is not known how many of those missing final dispositions are still active cases; therefore, the percentage reflects the worst case scenario.

^e The result for 1993 is based on the results of a baseline audit; previous response was an estimate.

^f Fifty-one percent of the 1993 arrests have dispositions.

^g Seventy-one percent of 1999 arrests have dispositions recorded.

^h The decrease in dispositions resulted when a major contributor, the St. Louis Police Department, stopped reporting dispositions for the courts, and the courts subsequently did not begin reporting.

ⁱ Felony case dispositions entered in 1997.

^j Currently, 45% of 1999 arrests have final dispositions reported. When the current backlog is processed, the reporting level will increase.

^k Percentage represents final dispositions for 1993 felony arrests received as of February 15, 1994.

^l All actions, including prosecution actions, are reported as final dispositions to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

^m Figure reflects the percent of dispositions reported in 1987; more current figures were unavailable.

ⁿ Dispositions of all cases are reported by the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, with no separation between felony and other grades of offenses.

^o Requirement for reporting prosecutor dispositions was relatively new.

^p Percentages are estimated based upon the number of arrests received at the State criminal history repository.

^q Reporting is not required by law, but some dispositions are voluntarily submitted.

^r Due to computer conversion and no report writing ability at this time.

Table 8: Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998

State	Number of prosecutor dispositions	Percent of cases in which State criminal repository is notified of:					Folow-Mil Court dispositions			
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998
Alabama	NA	<1%	...	NA	NA	30%	30%	...	...	...
Alaska	...	NA	...	57% ^b	...	85	90	100% ^b	...	...
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	...	15	<1%	...	...	35	58	70	70%	70%
California	213,000	...	...	68	72%	85	47	80	77	77
Colorado	NA	<15%	0%	...	...	...	60%	100%	...	...
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100	100	100
Delaware	...	...	...	100%	100%	80	72	95	75	75
District of Columbia	800	0	50	80	80	5	...	84	...	...
Florida	...	60	...	...	...	50	50-50 ^b	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	85%	82%	85% ^d	85%	85%
Hawaii	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	74%	84% ^d	76	76
Idaho	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	80	70	95	95	95
Illinois	33,300	50	...	85%	85%	50	...	68	...	...
Indiana	NA	50	NA	...	NA	75	12 ^e	25	25	25
Iowa	...	NA	...	NA	...	...	98%	85%	85%	85%
Kansas	...	35-40%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75-80	80	20	...	...
Louisiana	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	<1	1%	...	80%	100	99	99	100	100
Maryland	...	...	...	100%	...	82%	...	100%	...	...
Massachusetts	NA	NA	100%	100	100%	100	100%	100	100%	100%
Michigan	...	NA	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	5,400	70	...	...	...	90	98	98	98	98
Mississippi	100	30	NA	NA	...	25	NA	NA	...	...
Missouri	25,000	80%	10%	20%	...	60%	35% ^h	60% ⁱ	45% ^j	45% ^j
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	60	73	80	...	...
Nebraska	8,000	100	NA	75	75%	50	75	95	95	95
Nevada	...	80	...	...	...	65	...	27	...	...
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	80	...	...	...
New Jersey	2,000	90%	95%	100%	100%	95%	90%	95%	95%	95%
New Mexico	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	5	10	...	...	NA
New York	...	...	1	100	...	...	50 ^k	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	NA	...	95	...	95	90	95	...	...
North Dakota	...	80	...	80	80	80	...	80	85	85
Ohio	...	NA	NA	NA	...	55%	35%	31%	42%	42%
Oklahoma	6,500	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	60	65	65	65
Oregon	NA ⁿ	NA	NA	NA	NA	60 ^m	100	100	100	100 ⁿ
Pennsylvania	...	80	...	...	...	...	65	50	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	17	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	1%	NA	NA	...	...	...	...	...	100%
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85%	98	100%	100	100
South Dakota	...	1	5%	...	...	75	81	84	97	97
Tennessee	...	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	...	0	...	80%	50%	40	50	60 ^p	50	50
Utah	...	0%	64%	70%	80%	55%	91%	64%	100%	100%
Vermont	NA	100	95	NA	NA	100	95	95	95	95
Virgin Islands	NA	...	NA	NA	NA	...	NA	...	95 ^q	95 ^q
Virginia	...	NA	NA	95	...	95	95	95	95	95
Washington	...	40	...	...	...	7	75	57	...	...
West Virginia	NA	85%	NA	...	NA	85%	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	NA	...	NA	NA	NA	...	55%	95%	95%	95%
Wyoming	...	80	...	100%	...	60	...	28	...	...

Supplementary Notes for Table 9

The notes below expand on the data in Table 9. The information was provided by the respondent.

... Not available.

- * 1 Record is destroyed by State criminal history repository.
- 2 Record is retained with action noted.
- 3 Record is sealed.
- 4 No action is taken.
- 5 Other.

^a Restoration of civil rights is not tracked by the repository.

^b Record is destroyed only upon request of the subject.

^c Although State law does not provide for destroying conviction data, the State repository does get orders issued pursuant to the inherent authority of the courts.

^d In some cases, set-asides are suppressed from dissemination.

^e Law provides for expungements in very limited cases.

^f Although State law does not provide for expungement of convictions, if expungement orders are received, the files are sealed.

Table 8: Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1999

State	Expungement		Retention		Pardon		Restoration of civil rights	
	State law provides for expungement of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ¹	State law provides for set-asides of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ¹	State law provides for pardon of felons	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ¹	State law provides for restoration of felons' civil rights	How records are treated by State criminal history repository ¹
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Alaska			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5 ^b
Arizona			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Arkansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
California	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado								
Connecticut	Yes	2	...	...	Yes ^b	2	...	...
Delaware	Yes	2			Yes	2	...	...
District of Columbia	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Florida			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Georgia	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Hawaii			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Idaho			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Illinois								
Indiana	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Iowa			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Louisiana	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Maine					Yes	2		
Maryland								
Massachusetts	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	...	3
Michigan			Yes	2 ^d	Yes	3	Yes	2 ^d
Minnesota		1 ^c	Yes	2 ^d	Yes	2 ^d	Yes	2 ^d
Mississippi			Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Missouri			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	4
Montana			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska			Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nevada			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Hampshire	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	...	...
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Ohio			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Oklahoma	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Pennsylvania	Yes ^b	1	Yes	2	Yes	2		
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	Yes	2	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Tennessee	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Texas	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	3			Yes	2		
Vermont	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Virgin Islands	Yes	1 ^f	Yes	2	Yes	1	...	2
Virginia		3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
West Virginia					Yes	2	Yes	2
Wisconsin			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wyoming			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2

Explanatory Notes for Table 10

The notes below expand on the data in Table 10. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: The figures in the columns represent the estimated percent of fingerprint cards received from State prisons and local jails both in States where a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) exists to fingerprint incarcerated individuals and send the fingerprint to the repository and in States where the procedure is carried out voluntarily. The absence of a response indicated that the information is neither mandated by a State legal requirement nor is it voluntarily submitted. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

... Not available.

a In Connecticut, admitted prisoners are held only in State prisons.

b Information is transmitted automatically.

c Fingerprints are requested only when online data cannot be matched.

d Only to those offenders convicted of certain crimes, such as sexual and violent offenses.

Table 10: Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1999

State	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to State repository		Percent of admitted prisoners for whom State repository receives fingerprints		State repository uses fingerprints to make positive identification and to link correctional data with proper records
	State prisons	Local jails	State prisons	Local jails	
Alabama	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Arizona					
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Colorado					
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	100%	8	Yes
Delaware	Yes		100		Yes
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Yes		0 ^b	...	
Georgia	Yes		100%		Yes
Hawaii					
Idaho	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Indiana	Yes		75		Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	90%	...	Yes
Kansas	Yes		0		Yes
Kentucky	Yes		...		Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Maine	...	...	...	...	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	100	13	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Mississippi	Yes		...		Yes
Missouri	Yes		100%		Yes
Montana			100		Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Nevada			100		Yes
New Hampshire	Yes		100		Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	100%	95%	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	45	...	Yes ^c
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	40	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	100%	...	Yes
Oregon			100		Yes
Pennsylvania			45	45%	Yes ^d
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	100%	95%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Texas					
Utah	Yes	Yes	100% ^b	...	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes		85		Yes
Washington					Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes

Explanatory Notes for Table 11

The notes below expand on the data in Table 11. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: The figures reported in this table are from States in which there is a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) that probation/parole information must be reported to the State criminal history repository or from States where the information is voluntarily reported. The absence of a response indicates that the State neither statutorily mandates that the information is reported nor is the information voluntarily reported. See Table 5 for States that have a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the repository.

Percentages reported are the results of estimates. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 11. Except for Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts and North Carolina, for which additional information was submitted, the data in the columns for 1993 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995), Table 11. Except for Massachusetts and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 11.

... Not available.

b The reporting of probation and parole data is being addressed in the developing Connecticut Offender Based Tracking system (OBTS).

c Response is based on the results of a baseline audit.

d Probation and parole data are maintained by the Department of Corrections (DOC). Its system is linked to the State criminal history repository by the DOC client number and the Michigan State Identification (SID) number.

e The State repository receives information on admissions to, but not releases from, probation.

f The percentage was estimated due to being unable to determine all probation orders assigned in 1993.

g The percentage reflects the data reported directly to the State repository; however, there is a link to the parole and probation system maintained by the Department of Criminal Justice.

h The probation and parole system is linked to the criminal history system.

a Probation information is no longer added to the criminal history system. It is directly added to the supervised release file by local agencies. Currently 32 counties enter data into the supervised release file, and some do not enter all probation actions. Accordingly, the percentage of total probation actions cannot be determined.

Table 11: Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1990

Percent of cases where admission to and release from supervision is recorded to the State repository

State	Probation				Parole			
	1980	1983	1987	1990	1980	1983	1987	1990
Alabama								...
Alaska								...
Arizona								...
Arkansas								...
California	10% 85	0% 30	50% 30	60% 8	100%	90%	95% 100	100% 100
Colorado	0%	<10%			100%	100%		
Connecticut ^b	100	100	100	100%	100	100	100	100%
Delaware	0	0	100	...	0	0	100	...
District of Columbia					85		0	...
Florida	85		...	...	1	16 ^c		...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	0%	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	0%	0	0%	0%
Idaho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Illinois	50	0	...	...	50	...	...	...
Indiana	75	87			1	16 ^c		...
Iowa	...	...	90%	90%	90%	100%	90%	90%
Kansas	90%	100%	90%	90%	100	80	80	...
Kentucky	100	80	90	95	95	100	95	95
Louisiana	98	100	98	95				
Maine								
Maryland	40%	...	100%	100%	40%	...	100%	100%
Massachusetts		100%	100					
Michigan	90	75	75	75	90		75	75
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Mississippi								
Missouri	100%	50% ^d	100% ^d	100% ^d	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana				20	100			90
Nebraska	50							
Nevada	...							
New Hampshire								
New Jersey	40%	80%	90%	100% ^d	90%	80%	100%	100% ^d
New Mexico								
New York	100		...	100	100	100	100	100
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	80%	...	...	...	95%	...	25%	...
Oklahoma		10%	20%	...	25	...	100	100%
Oregon	25				90		...	...
Pennsylvania	90	...	...	...	2	2		
Puerto Rico	10	1						
Rhode Island	...				...
South Carolina	90%	90%	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
South Dakota	80	80	81	95	95	90%	90%	...
Tennessee	...			...	100	100	80	50 ^d
Texas	50	50 ^d		h	100%	...	h	...
Utah	75%	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Vermont	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands	...	...	95%	95%	...	...	95%	95%
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	80%	...	75%	...	90%	...	90%	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	10%	100	100	100	100%
Wyoming	10	10	10	10%	100	100	100	100%

Explanatory Notes for Table 12

The notes below expand on the data in Table 12. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards have been rounded to the nearest 100.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

^a The average time for automated reporting is 4 hours. The average for manual reporting is 7 to 30 days.

^b The average time for entry of automated data is 1 day. The average time for manual data is 30 days.

^c Arresting agencies' reporting is automated via the arraignment procedure and through the court.

^d No backlog exists with respect to the processing of fingerprint cards; however, a backlog of 150,000 records exists in the resolution of pending criminal history records. The records are "pending" due to incomplete arrest data.

^e Fingerprint cards average 30 days; liveScan is received from 30 minutes to 24 hours.

^f LiveScan, 24 hours; felony cards, 3 days; misdemeanor cards, 36 days.

^g Booking agencies.

^h LiveScan is entered within 30 minutes; manual cards are entered within 3 days.

ⁱ The average time for Honolulu Police Department and Honolulu Sheriff's Department, from which 67% of the arrests originate, fingerprint cards is 3 to 5 days; arrest data is received from Honolulu Police Department and Honolulu Sheriff's Department in 1 to 4 days. For the remaining arrests throughout the State, the average time for receipt of fingerprint cards is 20 days; for arrest data, the average time is 7 to 14 days.

^j LiveScan is received the same day.

^k LiveScan is received the same day; inked fingerprints are received between 3 and 10 days.

^l Current backlog is related to AFIS and the new criminal history system.

^m Automated cards are received within 1 day; manual cards are received within 10 days.

ⁿ Automated data is entered within 1 day; manual data is entered within 2 days.

^o LiveScan data is entered immediately.

^p Approximately 55 percent of the arrests in New York City are received in less than 1 day. Approximately 5 percent of the arrests throughout the rest of the State are received in less than 1 day.

^q LiveScan information is received and entered within 1 day.

^r LiveScan is received and entered within 1 day; manual cards are entered within 150 days.

^s LiveScan is received and entered within 2 minutes; mail-in cards are received and entered within 2-3 days.

^t All current data is entered; the backlog consists of old records sent in by a single agency in a single batch.

Table 12: Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1999

State	Average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of data into:	Master name index	Criminal history database	Number of arresting agencies reporting arrest data by automated means	Percentage of daily arrests in State represented by arresting agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering data into criminal database exists	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	7	7	7	7	2	15%	Yes	...	180
Alaska	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...
Arizona	3	2	14	14	178	99	No	...	
Arkansas	10-14 ^a	3-5 ^b	30	30	19	58	Yes	14,500	300
California	<1-30 ^b	1-30 ^b	1-30 ^b	1-30 ^b	367	80	No		
Colorado									
Connecticut	3-5	30	90	90	211 ^c	100%	No ^d		
Delaware	3	0	0	0	65	100	No		
District of Columbia	1	1	<1	<1	23	100	No		
Florida	<1-30 ^b	1-30 ^f	1-30 ^f	1-30 ^f	570	62	Yes	161,400	140
Georgia	1	<1-3 ^h	<1-3 ^h	<1-3 ^h	150	60%	No		
Hawaii	1-20 ^j	2	...	...	1	58	Yes	300	35
Idaho	14	3	3	3	1	17	No		
Illinois	<1-5 ^j	75	75	75	141	>80	Yes	41,800	60
Indiana	7-30	30	30	30	1	2	Yes	10,000	5
Iowa	10	2	2	2	7	10%	No		
Kansas	14	4	90	90			Yes	21,000	165
Kentucky	1-10 ^k		90	90			Yes	...	90
Louisiana	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3	88	88	No		
Maine	14	2	2	2	2	<1	No		
Maryland	...	...	...	...	25	60%	Yes	28,900	96
Massachusetts	30	20	NA	NA			No		
Michigan	...	30	30	30	13	8	No		
Minnesota	25	5	5	5	2	10	Yes	7,500	15
Mississippi	30	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	5,000	20
Missouri	...	30	30	30			Yes	19,400	50
Montana	3-5	2	21 ⁱ	21 ⁱ			Yes	1,500	20
Nebraska	30-60	30-60	30-60	30-60			Yes	2,500	80
Nevada	2	2	2	2			No		
New Hampshire	30	7	7	7	15		Yes	50	1-2
New Jersey	1-10 ^m	1-2 ⁿ	1-2 ⁿ	1-2 ⁿ	21	42%	No		
New Mexico	15	<1-30+ ^o	<1-30+ ^o	<1-30+ ^o	9	65	Yes	30,000	300
New York	>1 ^p	<1	<1	<1	45	90	No		
North Carolina	...	5	5	5			Yes	4,500	10
North Dakota	7-10	6-10	6-10	6-10	6	40	No		
Ohio	15	5	5	5	135	80%	No		
Oklahoma	5-7	30	30	30	1	15	Yes	12,500	90
Oregon	...	8	8	8			Yes	2,200	4
Pennsylvania	14	14	14	14	68	65	Yes	9,000	33
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island	21	7-10	7-10	7-10	10	80%	Yes	300	2
South Carolina	3	12	12	12			No		
South Dakota	1-10	1	1	1	2	30	No		
Tennessee	18	180	180	180	70	30	Yes	20,000	70
Texas	7	1-150 ^r	1-150 ^r	1-150 ^r	26	60	Yes	100,000	150
Utah	3-7	30	30	30	1	50%	Yes	1,000	5
Vermont	10	90	90	90			Yes	1,500	37
Virgin Islands	2	NA	5	5			No		
Virginia	<1-3 ^s	<1-3 ^s	<1-3 ^s	<1-3 ^s	60	60	No		
Washington	25	65	65	65			Yes	84,000	3,600
West Virginia	...	3	7	7			Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	45	4	4	4	68	80%	Yes	18,800 ^t	90
Wyoming	10	...	...	...			Yes	13,400	210

Explanatory Notes for Table 13

The notes below expand on the data in Table 13. The explanatory information was provided by the repositories.

... Not available.

NA Not applicable—no legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

^a Due to backlog.

^b The court disposition backlog reflects the number of delinquent court cases that are identified through ongoing delinquent monitoring programs; the repository does not receive court forms *per se*, for the purpose of ongoing data entry.

^c All courts, with the exception of Jackson County and the St. Louis area, send disposition information to the Office of State Courts Administrator, which in turn provides the information to the State repository. It is then printed and entered into the system. A new system is currently being designed that will replace this method.

^d Automated information is supplied through the State Office of Court Administration.

^e Town and village court dispositions are entered manually.

^f All disposition information is reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts, which in turn sends tapes to the State criminal history repository.

^g Dispositions received electronically are applied within 1 day of receipt; manually reported dispositions are applied within 60 days.

Table 13: Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history and current status of backlog, 1999

State	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony court disposition and receipt of data	Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database	Number of courts currently reporting by automated means	Percent of cases disposed of in State represented by courts reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering court data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	...	...			Yes	...	180
Alaska	...	...			...	...	...
Arizona	...	30	1	>1%	No	...	...
Arkansas	30	100 ^a	30	...	Yes	14,750	60
California	75	70	145	45	No		
Colorado							
Connecticut	3-5	3-5	36	100%	No		
Delaware	1	1	29	100	No		
District of Columbia	1	1	1	75	No		
Florida	...	7	67	100	Yes	...	...
Georgia	45	30	100	20%	No		
Hawaii	14	1-14	14	50	Yes	114,000 ^b	2,200
Idaho	15	2	44	100	No		
Illinois	...	30	51	>80	No		
Indiana	14	30			Yes	...	180
Iowa	35	2			Yes	500	3
Kansas	21	...			Yes	300,000	800
Kentucky	...	30			Yes	...	60
Louisiana	...	...			Yes	30,000	300
Maine	14	2			No		
Maryland	...	...	...	100%	No		
Massachusetts	2	<1	83	100	No		
Michigan	...	30	100	30	No		
Minnesota	7	2	66	100	No		
Mississippi	180	...			Yes	5,000	20
Missouri	...	...	c		Yes	25,000	80
Montana	15	180			Yes	12,000	120
Nebraska	30	>180			Yes	163,000	400
Nevada	60	10			No		
New Hampshire	5	5			Yes	...	5
New Jersey	1	1	580	100%	No		
New Mexico	60	>80			Yes	35,000	200
New York	...	1	...	...	Yes	5,000	30 ^b
North Carolina	...	1	100	100	Yes	21,000	80
North Dakota	30	60			No		
Ohio	21	385	30	47%	Yes	148,000	120
Oklahoma	30	30	1	10-15	Yes	15,000	80
Oregon	...	60	29	65	Yes	10,900	68
Pennsylvania	...	...	1	100	Yes	135,000	900
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	7-10	30			Yes	2,500	21
South Carolina	5	5	46	100%	No		
South Dakota	14	14	...	100	No		
Tennessee	63	5			No		
Texas	30	1-60 ^a	40	60	Yes	11,500	60
Utah	30	0	8	75%	Yes	200	5
Vermont	10	80			Yes	9,600	63
Virgin Islands	60	...			Yes	...	...
Virginia	10	3	81	50	No	...	
Washington	15	35			Yes	220,000	5,200
West Virginia	...	...			Yes	...	10
Wisconsin	110	4	61	63%	No		
Wyoming	...	...			Yes	800	10

Explanatory Notes for Table 14

The notes below expand on the data in Table 14. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports have been rounded to the nearest 100.

- Admission information.
- † Release information.
- ... Not available.

NA Not applicable-no legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

^a For current backlog of 21,800 for 1999 only.

^b Figure represents 100% of only the status change actions reported by the California Youth Authority. Figure does not address Department of Corrections at this time.

^c State prison system admissions are received monthly.

^d This information is automated.

^e Livescan is received in 1 day; others are received within 5 days.

^f Backlog is pre-1992 only. Since 1992, there is no backlog.

^g The information is received immediately when entered online. If fingerprints are required, input time increases.

^h Commitments are received on the same day; correctional status reports are received within 3 days.

ⁱ Commitment cards are considered part of the felony backlog that exists.

^j All prison admissions are entered; backlog consists of prison release notifications.

Table 14: Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog; 1999

State	Average number of days between admission or release of offender and receipt of data from:		Average number of days between receipt of corrections data and entry into criminal history database	Number of corrections agencies currently reporting by automated means	Percent of admission/status change/release activity occurring in State represented by agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering corrections data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
	State prisons	Local jails						
Alabama	... ^a	... ^a	10	1	...	No	...	...
Alaska	... ^a	... ^a	...	NA	NA	...	...	...
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Arkansas	7-30 ^a	NA	365	NA	NA	Yes	6,000	180
California	30 ^a	30 ^a	180 ^b	...	100% ^b	Yes	35,900	780
Colorado	...	...	...	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Connecticut	.../NA ^a	.../NA ^a	...	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Delaware	1 ^a	NA	1	39	100%	No	...	...
District of Columbia	...	...	...	1	100	No	...	...
Florida	1-30 ^a /11 ^a	NA	1 ^d	1	100	No	...	...
Georgia	10-15 ^a /... ^a	NA	3	1	100%	No	...	...
Hawaii	... ^a	... ^a	...	NA	NA	Yes	9,700	180
Idaho	14 ^a /NA ^a	30 ^a /NA ^a	3	NA	NA	No	...	...
Illinois	1-5 ^a /... ^a	28 ^a /... ^a	5	1	Yes	1,100	0	0
Indiana	10 ^a	NA	180	1	25	Yes	5,000	60
Iowa	... ^a	... ^a	2	NA	NA	No	...	...
Kansas	... ^a	... ^a	...	NA	NA	No	...	...
Kentucky	30 ^a	NA	60	NA	NA	Yes	10,000	120
Louisiana	... ^a	...	30	1	10%	Yes	1,100	30
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Maryland	7 ^a	30 ^a	30	24	100%	No	...	...
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Michigan	10 ^a /NA ^a	NA	365	NA	NA	Yes	9,700	30
Minnesota	10 ^a /3 ^a	...	3	150	80	Yes	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	0	1	80	No	...	...
Missouri	... ^a	NA	20	NA	NA	Yes	15,000	520
Montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Nebraska	7-30 ^a	... ^a	20	NA	NA	Yes	60	5
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
New Hampshire	14 ^a /NA ^a	NA	1-2	8	NA	NA	...	...
New Jersey	1 ^a	1-14 ^a /NA ^a	3	25	80%	No	...	...
New Mexico	15 ^a /NA ^a	10 ^a /NA ^a	>60	NA	NA	Yes	400	3
New York	1 ^a	.../NA ^a	0-30	...	100	No	...	...
North Carolina	60 ^a /2 ^a	NA	5	...	100	Yes	600	2
North Dakota	30 ^a	30 ^a	90	3	40	No	...	...
Ohio	1 ^a /NA ^a	5 ^a /NA ^a	1	3	100%	No	...	...
Oklahoma	5 ^a /30 ^a	5 ^a /30 ^a	30	NA	NA	Yes	500-600	2
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
South Carolina	7 ^a /NA ^a	7 ^a /NA ^a	14	NA	NA	NA	...	...
South Dakota	30 ^a	1-10 ^a /... ^a	2-6	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Tennessee	1 ^a	5 ^a	100	...	...	NA	...	...
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...
Virginia	42-75 ^a	NA	0-30 ^b	1	100%	No	...	...
Washington	NA ^a /1 ^a	NA	65	1	...	Yes	...	...
West Virginia	... ^a	NA ^a	3-5	NA	NA	Yes	...	...
Wisconsin	5 ^a /40 ^a	... ^a	3	1	90	Yes	30,000	100
Wyoming	30/30 ^a	30/NA	...	NA	NA	Yes	1,200	200

Supplementary Notes for Table 15

The notes below expand on the data in Table 15. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

* Lists generated are used to provide notice to criminal justice agencies in order to obtain the missing dispositions.

a Audit.

b Training.

c Report listing arrests with no dispositions.

d Joint education effort with the State court clerks.

e Court Net.

f Electronic reporting from the court system.

g Newsletter and training seminars.

h Contact courts as incomplete records are discovered and adjust accordingly.

i Electronic mail, training, auditing, search of court's automated system to find missing dispositions.

j Fax.

k Quarterly newsletters, training sessions and seminars.

l AFIS seminars.

m Conferences and workshops.

n Computer access to court database.

o Lists are used to research and locate missing record or to notify courts of missing records.

Table 18: Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1999

State	List of arrests with no dispositions generated to monitor disposition reporting	Field visits	Form letters	Telephone calls	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X	
Alaska					X ^a
Arizona	X	X			X ^a
Arkansas	X	X		X	
California		X	X	X	X ^b
Colorado				X	
Connecticut				X	
Delaware	X ^c	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	
Florida	X ^c	X	X	X	X ^b
Georgia	X ^c	X	X	X	X ^c
Hawaii	X ^c				
Idaho					
Illinois	X ^c	X	X	X	
Indiana					
Iowa	X ^c	X	X	X	
Kansas		X		X	
Kentucky	X			X	
Louisiana					
Maine		X	X	X	X ^b
Maryland		X			
Massachusetts					
Michigan		X		X	
Minnesota		X		X	X ^b
Mississippi					X ^b
Missouri		X		X	X ^b
Montana	X ^c			X	X ^b
Nebraska		X		X	
Nevada					X ^b
New Hampshire					X ^b
New Jersey	X ^c	X	X	X	
New Mexico		X	X	X	
New York	X ^c	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X ^c	X	X	X	
North Dakota	X ^c	X	X	X	
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X ^b
Oklahoma	X ^c	X	X	X	X ^b
Oregon	X ^c	X	X	X	X ^b
Pennsylvania					X ^b
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota	X ^c	X	X	X	
Tennessee					
Texas		X	X	X	X ^b
Utah			X	X	X ^b
Vermont	X ^c				
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	X ^c	X	X	X	
Washington	X ^c	X	X	X	X ^b
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	X ^c	X	X	X	X ^b

Explanatory Notes for Table 16

The notes below expand on the data in Table 16. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: State repositories were asked to list all methods that may be utilized to link disposition information. Matching of several items of information may be used to confirm that the appropriate link is being made. Also, if information of one type is missing, repositories may look to other types of information contained on the disposition report.

* Method(s) utilized by the State repository for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.

a Arrest agency and booking number.

b Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) case number.

c Originating agency number (ORI), Florida Department of Law Enforcement or FBI number, sex, race, date of birth.

d Submission of fingerprints.

e Probation control file (PCF) number.

f The record reflects an authorized criminal case providing whatever charges are filed for the case by the arresting agency, prosecutor and court.

g Date of birth and reporting agency's ORI number.

h State identification (SID) number.

i ORI number.

j Not in all cases.

k Warrant number arrest event identifier.

l Fingerprints.

m Arrest offenses and process control number.

Table 10: Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1990

State	Unique tracking number for individual subjects	Unique arrest event identifier	Unique charge identifier	Arrest date	Subject name	Name and reporting agency case number	Other
Alabama*	X	X		X	X		
Alaska*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arizona*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^a
Colorado		X					
Connecticut*		X					
Delaware*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^b
District of Columbia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^c
Florida*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia							
Hawaii*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iowa*	X			X	X		
Kansas*		X		X	X	X	
Kentucky*			X		X	X	
Louisiana*	X			X	X	X	
Maine*					X		X
Maryland*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts*	X	X			X	X	X
Michigan*	X				X	X	X ^d
Minnesota					X		
Mississippi*		X				X	
Missouri*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montana	X	X					
Nebraska*	X	X					
Nevada*	X	X					
New Hampshire	X					X	X ^e
New Jersey*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Mexico*	X				X		
New York*	X	X			X		
North Carolina	X	X			X		
North Dakota*	X	X			X		X
Ohio							
Oklahoma*	X	X			X	X	
Oregon							
Pennsylvania*		X					
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island*	X					X	
South Carolina*							
South Dakota*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee							
Texas*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Utah	X	X			X		
Vermont*		X			X	X	
Virgin Islands*			X		X	X	
Virginia*			X		X		X ^f
Washington*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^g
West Virginia*		X			X		X ⁱ
Wisconsin		X			X		
Wyoming*	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Explanatory Notes for Table 17

The notes below expand on the data in Table 17. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

- ... Not available.
- * All data received can be linked.

a Court information is held in an automated format and periodically rerun for linkage to arrest.

b The arrest segment also is created from correctional fingerprint data.

c Court data only is entered into a suspense file and is applied to the computerized criminal history system upon receipt of arrest.

d The court disposition is placed in a pending file and does not show on the record.

e If fingerprints are submitted, an entry is created that includes arrest information and disposition.

f Information is returned to the contributor.

g A database of court information is maintained.

h Unlinked court dispositions are not recorded on a criminal history record until fingerprints are processed; 46% of the unlinked dispositions were linked later through fingerprint processing.

i Agencies can query a file of court data that is not linked to an arrest.

j If supported by fingerprints.

k If no identification record exists.

l Information is entered into a non-fingerprint supported database.

m One last attempt is made to link the information by using the prison fingerprints in lieu of the arrest fingerprints.

n Contact arresting agency to obtain fingerprint card with charges.

o Manually attempt to link court information; method is successful in about 10% of the cases.

p Department of Corrections admissions are 100% fingerprint-based.

q Stored in a temporary database, manually researched, then posted to the system if possible.

r Court disposition contains a fingerprint.

s Fingerprint-based reporting only.

Table 17: Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 1999

State	Court & "Vetting" segment		Other information without linkage to apprehension date		Other no information without linkage		Estimated dispositions received which cannot be linked to apprehension information	
	Final court disposition	Non court disposition date	From court	From correctional agencies	From court	From correctional agencies	Other	
Alabama	X						...	...
Alaska	X						...	...
Arizona							...	20%
Arkansas							...	...
California	X		X	X	X		112,000	26
Colorado							...	...
Connecticut	X						...	2%
Delaware							...	5
Distr. of Col.				X			...	...
Florida				X			...	...
Georgia		X ^b				X ^c	18,000	5%
Hawaii					X		...	1,500
Idaho	X		X	X	X		36,000	62
Illinois			X	X		X ^d	...	...
Indiana			X	X			...	...
Iowa					X		...	...
Kansas	X		X				...	...
Kentucky					X ^e	X ^f	...	...
Louisiana					X		...	...
Maine	X						4,100	70%
Maryland					X	X ^g	...	...
Mass. ^h		X ^h					...	<4%
Michigan					X	X ⁱ	84,300	39
Minnesota					X		42,500	49
Mississippi					X		...	...
Missouri				X ^j	X ^k		...	...
Montana			X	X	X		...	...
Nebraska					X	X ^l	...	25%
Nevada				X			...	<1
New Hamp.		X	X	X		X ^l	...	...
New Jersey	X						4,000	4%
New Mexico					X	X ^f	...	...
New York		X	X	X	X		...	...
North Carolina					X		...	...
North Dakota					X		...	10
Ohio						X ^l	...	...
Oklahoma					X	X ^l	...	...
Oregon					X	X ^m	...	...
Penn.					X		43,000	36%
Puerto Rico							...	...
Rhode Is.						X ⁿ	500	4%
S. Carolina		X				X ^o	...	25
S. Dakota			X ^p	X			...	5
Tennessee			X	X			...	30
Texas						X	40,000	<20
Utah						X ^q	...	...
Vermont ^q							...	...
Virgin Is.					X		...	...
Virginia							20,000	10%
Washington	X ^r	X	X				...	...
W. Virginia					X ^s	X	19,700	20%
Wisconsin							...	...
Wyoming ^s							...	...

Explanatory Notes for Table 18

The notes below expand on the data in Table 18. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

a Specified data elements are 100 percent verified.

b Synchronize with FBI tapes, biennial audit of random sample records.

c State audit review program comparing arrest and court documents to state repository record.

d Yearly audits.

e Local audits.

f Many calls are made to the courts and arresting agencies to clear up inconsistencies and/or secure missing information.

g Source agency is contacted by telephone for critical data missing or incomplete data.

h Key data elements are verified.

i Synchronize with FBI tape.

j All data entry is dual-entered.

k Manual double-checking after data entry.

l Periodic audits by the Attorney General.

Table 10: Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1999

State	Manual review of incoming source documents or reports	Manual double-checking before or after data entry	Computer edit and verification programs	Manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination	Random sample comparisons of State criminal history repository files with stored documents	Error lists returned to reporting agencies	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X		X	
Alaska	X		X	X		X	
Arizona	X		X		X		
Arkansas	X	X	X				X ^a
California	X	X	X				
Colorado							
Connecticut	X	X	X	X		X	
Delaware	X	X	X			X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X		X	
Florida	X	X	X			X	X ^b
Georgia	X		X	X		X	
Hawaii	X	X	X			X	
Idaho	X	X	X			X	X ^c
Illinois							
Indiana	X	X	X				X ^e
Iowa	X	X	X	X			
Kansas	X	X	X	X			
Kentucky	X	X	X	X			X ^f
Louisiana	X	X	X	X			
Maine	X	X	X	X			
Maryland	X	X	X	X			
Massachusetts			X	X			
Michigan	X ^g	X	X				
Minnesota	X	X	X				
Mississippi	X	X	X				
Missouri	X	X	X	X			
Montana	X	X	X	X			
Nebraska							
Nevada	X		X	X			
New Hampshire	X						
New Jersey	X	X	X	X		X	
New Mexico	X		X	X			
New York	X		X	X			
North Carolina	X	X	X	X			
North Dakota	X	X	X	X			
Ohio	X	X	X	X			
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X			
Oregon	X	X	X	X			
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X			
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	X		X	X			
South Carolina	X	X	X	X			
South Dakota	X	X	X	X			
Tennessee	X		X	X			
Texas	X		X	X			
Utah	X		X				
Vermont	X		X				
Virgin Islands	X	X	X	X			
Virginia	X		X	X			
Washington	X		X	X			
West Virginia	X	X	X	X			
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X			
Wyoming	X	X	X	X			

Explanatory Notes for Table 19

The notes below expand on the data in Table 19. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Except for Wisconsin for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1980 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 18. Except for Wisconsin, for which corrected were submitted, the data in the columns for 1983 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1983* (January 1995), Table 19. Except for Missouri, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1987 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1987* (April 1990), Table 19.

... Not available.

a All inquiries are logged; updates are limited to the last transaction.

b Random sample audits were scheduled to begin in February 1994, resources permitting.

c The reviews for accuracy and completeness are self-administered. For example, the database review is part of the repository evaluation procedure.

d The expungement process was audited for 1990-92.

e Expected completion date.

f Since June 30, 1992, the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) auditors have had to reduce the scope of their audits to satisfy National Crime Information Center (NCIC) audit frequency requirements.

g The program is in the testing stage.

h Record transaction log only.

i All court records are compared with arrest information, and any inconsistencies are resolved before entry on the rap sheet. If problems occur frequently with a particular department, a visit to provide training is recommended.

j A formal audit was not conducted; an agency was provided assistance on improving its procedures.

k In-house audits only.

l The State criminal history repository is currently working with the State courts on a disposition clean-up project that entails the courts' reviewing the repository database and obtaining missing dispositions. Meetings are conducted with all reporting agencies within a county, in conjunction with the State repository, to review agency responsibilities and data quality issues identified in the reviews by the courts.

m The audit program is under development.

n Very limited.

o Law enforcement agencies that have terminals are audited every 18 months.

p A one-time audit also was conducted for the years 1935-99.

q Logs are maintained for inquiries and responses only.

r Field staff work with agencies on data quality.

Table 10: Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1990, 1992, 1997 and 1998

State	Transaction logs maintained to provide audit trail of inquiries, responses, record updates, modifications				Random sample audits of user agencies conducted to assure data quality and conformance with laws				Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit
	1990	1992	1997	1998	1990	1992	1997	1998		
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	6/90	6/97
Alaska	Yes	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	Yes ^a	No	No	No	Yes	11/90	1990-97
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	continual	continual
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes ^c			
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1990	1 mo.
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No ^d	Yes	Yes	7/00 ^e	1990-99
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No ^f	Yes	Yes	ongoing	1/84-12/96
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	ongoing	
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	continual	last 5 yrs.
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	1/00	
Kentucky	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Louisiana	Yes	Yes ^h	Yes ^h	Yes ^h	Yes	No ⁱ	No	No		
Maine	Yes	Yes ^h	Yes ^h	Yes ^h	No	No ^j	No	Yes	1990	1998
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	1993	1991
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ^k	No	No		
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^k	No	Yes	Yes	1990	1993-98
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	continual	2 yrs.
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	continual	continual
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	ongoing	ongoing
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes		
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	2 yrs.
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1990	1994-99
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	11/98	1997
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Puerto Rico	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	No		
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes ^o	Yes	ongoing	1 yr. ongoing ^p
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/00	
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Tennessee	Yes	Yes ^p	No	Yes ^p	Yes ^p	No	Yes ^q	Yes	1/98	5 yrs.
Texas	Yes	Yes ^p	Yes ^q	Yes ^p	Yes ^p	No	No	Yes	yearly	5 yrs.
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1993	1992
Vermont	Yes	Yes ^p	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Virgin Islands	...	No	No	No	...	...	Yes	Yes	1990	1984-99
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1997	1994-98
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1995	entire database
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	9/90	1998
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	7/98	7-9/97
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		

Explanatory Notes for Table 20

The notes below expand on the data in Table 20. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

... Not available.

- * 1 Audit/audit functions/procedures
- 2 Automation conversion/redesign enhancements
- 3 Disposition/arrest reporting procedures/enhancements
- 4 Felony flagging
- 5 Fingerprint card/system conversion/enhancements
- 6 Inter-agency/local agency interface
- 7 Legislation
- 8 Plan/strategy development
- 9 Task force/advisory group establishment
- 10 Tracking number implementation/improvements
- 11 Training seminars/policy and procedures manuals
- 12 Other

^a Data standardization projects.

^b The last complete audit of the State repository's criminal history record information system was conducted in August 1992 by another agency. Although no subsequent audit has been done, the repository continues to incorporate many of the audit recommendations.

^c There are no immediate plans for data quality audits of the State repository's records within the next three years. The State has experienced severe budgetary cutbacks that resulted in reductions in the data processing resources available in the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center. The data quality audit program undertaken in 1994-95 will no longer be retained.

^d Missing disposition research.

^e The level of completeness is monitored by the annual system reports.

^f A new criminal history record system was developed and deployed in December 1999.

^g Standard practices and interagency legislative initiatives.

^h Continuation of task force/advisory group.

ⁱ Felony flagging.

^j Findings of the audit are pending publication.

Table 26: Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1999

State	State criminal history repository database audited for completeness within last 5 years	Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit	Agency that performed audit	Changes to improve data quality were made as a result of audit *	Data quality audit planned or scheduled for next 3 years	Initiatives underway to improve data quality*
Alabama	No					No	2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11
Alaska	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,10,11
Arizona	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,10,11
Arkansas	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6
California	No					No	2,3,6,7,12 ^a
Colorado							
Connecticut	No					No	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Delaware	Yes	1997	1995-97	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,9	No	
District of Columbia	Yes	1998	1995	Other agency	2,3,5,6,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11
Florida	Yes	1998; 2000	1995-97; 1999-99	Other agency; repository	2,3,7,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Georgia	No					No	1,3
Hawaii	No					No ^c	2,5,6,12 ^d
Idaho	No					No	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11
Illinois	Yes	1997	1998	Other agency	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11	Yes	1,2,3,6,8,9,10,11
Indiana	Yes	...	...	Other agency	2,3,5,6,10	No	2,3,5,6,8,10
Iowa	Yes	2000	1998-99	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,11
Kansas	Yes	1994	random	Other agency	3,6,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Kentucky	Yes			Other agency		...	
Louisiana	No					...	1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11
Maine	No					Yes	3,5,10,11
Maryland	No					Yes	2,3,5
Massachusetts	No					No	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Michigan	No ^b					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,11
Minnesota	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,11
Mississippi	No						1,2,3,5,6,11
Missouri	Yes	1997-98	1991-98	Other agency	2,5	No	2,5,6,7,11
Montana	Yes	...	...	Other agency	12	No	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11
Nebraska	No					No	1,3,4,7,11
Nevada	No					No	1,2,3,4,6,11
New Hampshire	Yes	1995	1 year	Other agency		No	3,4,5,6,10
New Jersey	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9
New Mexico	Yes	1994	random	Other agency	4,6,8,9,10,11	Yes	1,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11
New York	No					No	1,2,3,5,6,7,9,11,12 ^d
North Carolina	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6
North Dakota	No					No	2,3,5,6,10
Ohio	Yes	1990	...	Repository	11	Yes	3,5,6
Oklahoma	Yes	1990	12/90	Other agency		Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Oregon	No					No	
Pennsylvania	Yes	1998	1997	Other agency	8,9	Yes	2,3,6,8,9,10,11
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	No						
South Carolina	Yes	2000	1 year	Other agency	2,3,	No	2,3,4,11
South Dakota	Yes	2000	1995-99	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	Yes	2,3,5,6,7,11
Tennessee	No						
Texas	Yes	...	...	Other agency	2,3,5,11	...	1,2,3,7,8,9,10
Utah	Yes	1999	All	Other agency		Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Vermont	No					No	2,11
Virgin Islands	No					Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Virginia	Yes	1999	9-10/99	Other agency	1,8	No	2
Washington	Yes	1997	1994-98	Other agency		Yes	1,2,3,6,7,8,11,12 ^d
West Virginia	Yes	1995	entire database	Other agency	2,4,8,9	No	2,5,8,10
Wisconsin	Yes	1999	1998	Other agency	1	Yes	2,3,5,6,8,9
Wyoming	No					No	3,4,11

Supplementary Notes for Table 21

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI.

- State is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF).
- † State is a signatory of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.

Table 21: Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, June 30, 1999

State	Current III Status	Total III records on 6/30/99	III records indexed with the State's Identification (SID) pointer 6/30/99	Percent of total records available through III indexed with SID pointer 6/30/99	III records maintained by the FBI for the State 6/30/99	Percent of total records available through III maintained by the FBI 6/30/99
Total		33,756,793	21,383,884		12,372,909	
Alabama	Yes	466,744	67,455	14%	360,289	86%
Alaska	Yes	114,719	63,472	56%	71,247	62%
Arizona	Yes	722,967	72,148	10%	650,819	90%
Arkansas	Yes	276,315	129,411	47%	146,904	53%
California	Yes	4,428,629	3,706,886	84%	721,743	16%
Colorado [†]	Yes	639,133	472,413	74%	166,720	26%
Connecticut [†]	Yes	303,443	162,387	54%	141,056	46%
Delaware	Yes	155,258	90,488	58%	64,770	42%
District of Columbia	No	144,905	0	0%	144,905	100%
Florida [†]	Yes	2,931,725	2,394,420	82%	537,305	18%
Georgia [†]	Yes	1,788,963	1,623,302	91%	165,851	9%
Hawaii	No	125,919	0	0%	125,919	100%
Idaho	Yes	150,474	114,219	76%	36,255	24%
Illinois	Yes	1,603,942	425,073	27%	1,178,869	73%
Indiana	Yes	424,793	58,339	14%	366,454	86%
Iowa [†]	Yes	311,072	46,994	15%	284,078	85%
Kansas	No	344,743	0	0%	344,743	100%
Kentucky	No	285,954	0	0%	285,954	100%
Louisiana	No	622,730	0	0%	622,730	100%
Maine	No	57,649	0	0%	57,649	100%
Maryland	Yes	754,738	33,477	4%	721,261	96%
Massachusetts	No	249,001	0	0%	249,001	100%
Michigan	Yes	892,879	788,263	88%	104,616	12%
Minnesota	Yes	296,683	256,217	86%	40,466	14%
Mississippi	Yes	184,952	6,976	4%	177,976	96%
Missouri	Yes	578,441	364,554	63%	213,887	37%
Montana [†]	Yes	115,136	64,177	58%	50,959	44%
Nebraska	Yes	141,889	3,514	2%	138,475	98%
Nevada [†]	Yes	349,181	138,903	40%	210,278	60%
New Hampshire	Yes	142,104	47,368	33%	94,736	67%
New Jersey [*]	Yes	1,138,437	1,081,712	95%	56,725	5%
New Mexico	Yes	254,302	11,027	4%	243,275	96%
New York	Yes	2,542,535	2,274,659	89%	267,876	11%
North Carolina [*]	Yes	719,144	667,359	93%	51,785	7%
North Dakota	Yes	44,920	13,803	31%	31,117	69%
Ohio	Yes	925,624	723,201	78%	202,423	22%
Oklahoma	Yes	366,894	120,693	33%	246,201	67%
Oregon [*]	Yes	500,086	418,766	84%	81,320	16%
Pennsylvania	Yes	1,139,638	775,543	68%	364,095	32%
Puerto Rico	No	0	0	0%	0	0%
Rhode Island [†]	No	89,335	0	0%	89,335	100%
South Carolina [†]	Yes	800,123	750,333	94%	49,790	6%
South Dakota	Yes	127,904	42,914	34%	84,980	66%
Tennessee	No	569,779	0	0%	569,779	100%
Texas	Yes	2,293,703	2,095,559	91%	198,144	9%
Utah	Yes	246,576	198,031	80%	48,545	20%
Vermont	No	40,847	0	0%	40,847	100%
Virgin Islands	No	0	0	0%	0	0%
Virginia	Yes	856,963	598,531	70%	258,452	30%
Washington	Yes	665,146	232,805	35%	432,341	65%
West Virginia	Yes	129,122	5,423	4%	123,699	96%
Wisconsin	Yes	623,022	207,674	33%	415,348	67%
Wyoming	Yes	77,502	55,395	71%	22,107	29%

Supplementary Notes for Table 22

The notes below expand on the data in Table 22.

Note: The information on the number of records with dispositions in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI.

* See Table 21 for total number of records in III for each State and territory.

Table 2B: Estimated records with dispositions available through the Interstate Identification Index (III), June 30, 1990

State	Estimated records with dispositions available through III, 6/30/90	Estimated percent of total records in III w/ln dispositions available, 6/30/90*
Total	21,586,173	64%
Alabama	243,480	52%
Alaska	72,575	63
Arizona	359,319	50
Arkansas	173,098	63
California	3,511,725	79
Colorado	140,050	22%
Connecticut	216,676	71
Delaware	115,634	74
District of Columbia	72,453	50
Florida	1,806,858	65
Georgia	1,381,467	77%
Hawaii	62,980	50
Idaho	103,792	69
Illinois	874,233	55
Indiana	186,144	44
Iowa	174,804	56%
Kansas	172,372	50
Kentucky	142,977	50
Louisiana	311,365	50
Maine	26,825	50
Maryland	390,425	52%
Massachusetts	124,501	50
Michigan	651,388	73
Minnesota	181,650	61
Mississippi	91,778	50
Missouri	332,967	58%
Montana	50,030	70
Nebraska	70,257	49
Nevada	142,643	41
New Hampshire	59,999	63
New Jersey	1,055,989	93%
New Mexico	125,497	49
New York	2,044,652	80
North Carolina	659,884	92
North Dakota	26,325	59
Ohio	470,044	51%
Oklahoma	179,826	49
Oregon	250,043	50
Pennsylvania	422,466	37
Puerto Rico		
Rhode Island	44,688	50%
South Carolina	682,578	63
South Dakota	84,980	66
Tennessee	284,800	50
Texas	1,251,629	55
Utah	147,052	60
Vermont	20,424	50
Virgin Islands		
Virginia	620,021	72
Washington	379,134	57
West Virginia	65,846	51%
Wisconsin	346,816	56
Wyoming	47,060	61

Supplementary Notes for Table 23

The notes below expand on the data in Table 23. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

NA Not applicable.

^a No fees are charged if the request is from a governmental, noncriminal justice agency.

^b The same fee schedule applies for volunteers, except volunteers for non-profit agencies that work with children are exempt from paying fees. In addition, there is a Public Access Authority facility available to the general public at the State criminal history repository, the main County Police Stations, and the City District Court, through which conviction information may be viewed free of charge, or for a fee of \$10 if a hard-copy printout is provided.

^c The fee for a liveScan search is \$12; the fee for a cvdScan fingerprint search is \$14.

^d The fee for an automated name search is \$7; a mail-in name search is \$12.

^e State law mandates that no fee may be charged for checks of school volunteers.

^f If the results are returned by Internet, the fee is \$10; if by mail, the fee is \$13; if the results are returned by facsimile, the fee is \$15.

^g Non-profit agencies.

^h Proposed change to Administrative Code.

ⁱ Current New York State law does not provide for fingerprint checks of volunteers.

^j There is no fee for non-profit organizations that have a mentor or tutoring program for either fingerprint-supported search or name search.

^k The fee for a non-profit agency is \$2; for government agencies, \$5; and for all others, \$13.

Table 22: Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 1999

State	State currently charges fee for conducting criminal history record search for noncriminal justice requestor	Amount of fee charged is:		State charges different fee for volunteers	Amount of fee charged for volunteers is:	
		Fingerprint-supported search	Name search		Fingerprint-supported search	Name search
Alabama	Yes	\$25	\$25	No		
Alaska	Yes	35	20	No		
Arizona	Yes	6		No		
Arkansas	Yes	15	15	No		
California	Yes	0-52	NA	Yes	Varies	NA
Colorado						
Connecticut	Yes ^b	25	25	Yes	18	18
Delaware	Yes	25	NA	Yes	18	
District of Columbia	Yes	18	5	No		
Florida	Yes	15	15	No		
Georgia	Yes	\$15	NA	No		
Hawaii	Yes	25	15	No ^b		
Idaho	Yes	10	5	No		
Illinois	Yes	12-14 ^c	7-12 ^d	No		
Indiana	Yes	10	7	Yes	0 ^e	0 ^e
Iowa	Yes	NA	\$10-15 ^f	Yes	NA	NA
Kansas	Yes	\$17	10	No		
Kentucky	Yes	10	10	No		
Louisiana	Yes	10	10	No		
Maine	Yes	8	8	No		
Maryland	Yes	\$18	NA	No		
Massachusetts	Yes	NA	\$25	No		
Michigan	Yes	15	5	Yes	\$15	\$0
Minnesota	Yes	NA	15	Yes ^g	NA	8
Mississippi	No			No		
Missouri	Yes	\$14	\$5	No		
Montana	Yes	...	...	No		
Nebraska	Yes	10	10	No		
Nevada	Yes	15	15	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	24	10	Yes	\$18	\$10
New Jersey	Yes	\$25	\$15	Yes	\$18	\$10 ^h
New Mexico	Yes	NA	7	No		
New York	Yes	50	NA	NA ⁱ		
North Carolina	Yes	14	10	No		
North Dakota	Yes	20	20	No		
Ohio	Yes	\$15	NA	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	19	\$15	No		
Oregon	Yes	12	13	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	NA	10	No		
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	Yes	\$24	\$5	No		
South Carolina	Yes	25	25	Yes	\$18	\$18
South Dakota	Yes	15	NA	No		
Tennessee	Yes	24	NA	Yes	18	NA
Texas	Yes	15	1	No		
Utah	Yes	\$15	\$10	No		
Vermont	No			No		
Virgin Islands	Yes		9	Yes		\$0
Virginia	Yes	13	15	Yes	\$13	8
Washington	Yes	25	10	Yes ^g	0	0
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	Yes	10	2-13 ^k	No		
Wyoming	Yes	15	NA	Yes	\$10	NA

Methodology

This report is based upon the results from a two-part survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in January – September 1999. A total of 53 jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses for at least one part of the survey were received from 53 jurisdictions. Puerto Rico did not submit a survey response to either part.

The survey instruments consisted of 43 questions, having several parts. The survey was designed to collect comprehensive data relating to State criminal history information systems. Fifteen topical areas are covered in this report, as follows:

- current quality and quantity of records in the criminal history databases;
- level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history records maintained by the State repositories;
- capacity of criminal history system to flag convicted felons in the database;
- level of fingerprint-supported arrest reporting to the State repositories and the processing and timeliness of the information that is entered into criminal history record databases;
- notice to the State repository of persons released without charging following submission of fingerprints to the State repository;
- level of prosecutor-reported information in criminal history databases;
- level and timeliness of disposition reporting by the courts to the State criminal history repositories;
- types and timeliness of information reported to the State criminal history repositories by State and local correctional facilities;
- level of probation/parole-related information in State criminal history databases;
- extent to which the records in State criminal history databases contain final disposition information;
- policies and practices of the State repository regarding modification of felony convictions;

- ability of the State repositories to link reported disposition data to arrest data in State criminal history record databases;
- level of audit activity in the States and the strategies employed by the State repositories to ensure accuracy of the data in the criminal history record databases; and
- participation of the States in III and NFF; and
- fees charged by State criminal history repositories for conducting record searches for noncriminal justice requesters.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also provided the source of information in two areas. The information includes the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of III records maintained by the FBI for the States. The number of III records containing dispositions also is taken from FBI data.

Following the receipt of the responses, all data were tabulated. Survey respondents were requested to respond to particular questions relating to the current data compared to data from earlier surveys. Respondents also were permitted a final review of the data after it was placed in the tables that appear in this report.

Numbers and percentages shown in the tables were rounded. In most cases, numbers were rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

In the analyses of the tables, averages and totals were calculated using the mid-point of the range where ranges appear in the underlying data. In instances where the result is .5, when it followed an even number, the number was rounded down to the even number (e.g., 4.5 became 4); in instances where the .5 followed an odd number, the number was rounded up to the next even number (e.g., 1.5 became 2).

Data reported for 1989 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991). Data reported for 1993 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993* (January 1995). Data reported for 1995 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999).

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 2000 — 472-608/30002

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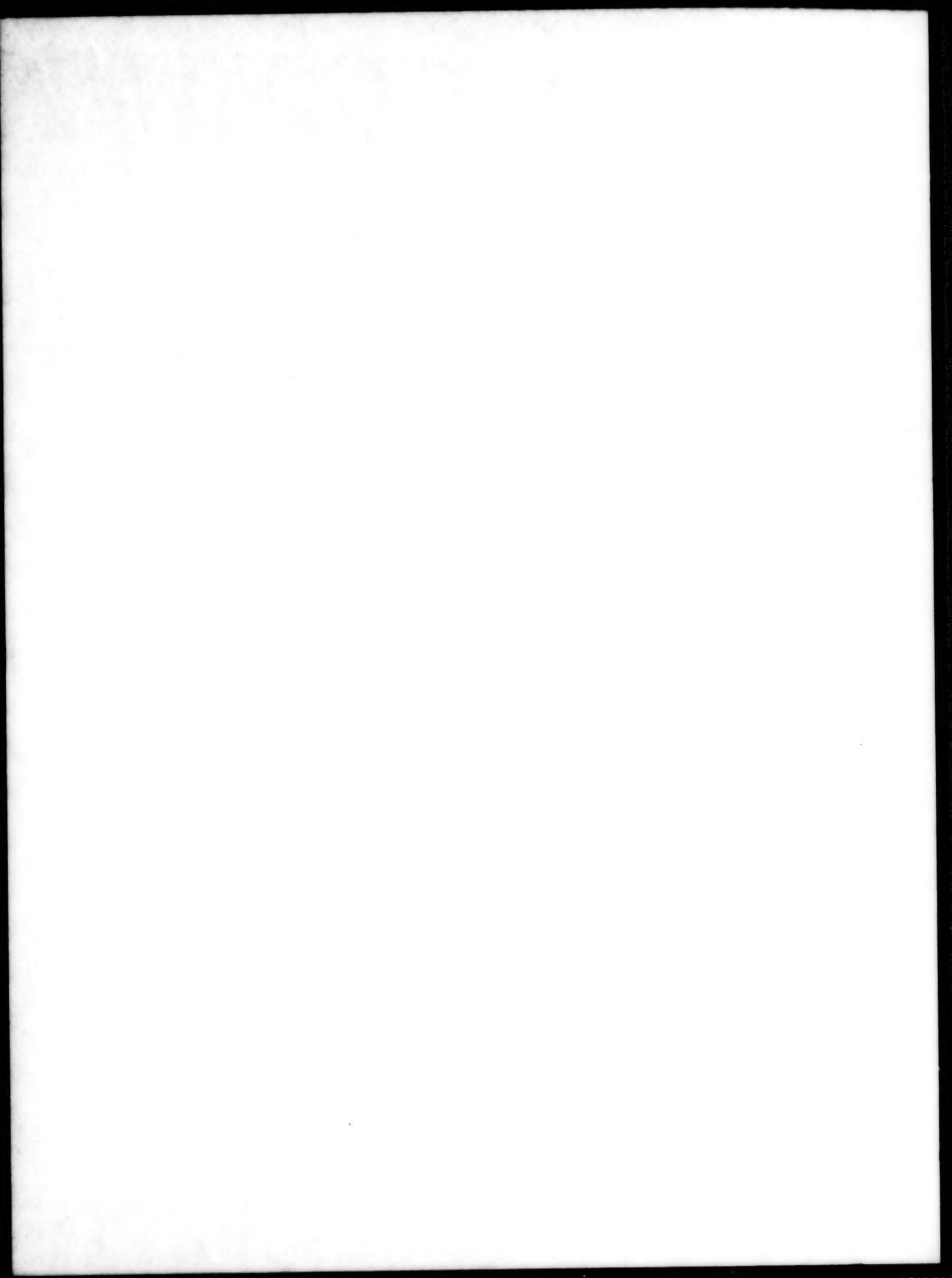
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